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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60¾f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 87¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130¼.

STATE ITEMS.

THE result of the Brooks case in Philadelphia is regarded as "an unexpected triumph of justice."

EDWARD M. PAXSON, a well-known and able lawyer of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Geary to the Judgeship made vacant by Judge Brewster's resignation.

THE safe in the station house at New Waterford, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was broken open by burglars on the night of the 21st, but fortunately Mr. Neff, the agent, had taken the money contents home with him.

THE teachers of Venango county will hold their institute in Venango City, commencing on November 8th. State Superintendent Wickersham, Superintendent Dale and other County Superintendents will be present. About 225 teachers are expected to be in attendance.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now building an immense grain receiver on the banks of the Schuylkill, above Market street, Philadelphia. It is 125 feet wide and 555 feet long, from the bottom to the roof line is 58 feet, and to the apex of the roof is 66 feet. The sides are of frame, and will be covered with slate, as will be also the roof, which is of iron. The bins are 600 in number, and each will contain 580 bushels.

THE following changes of postmasters in Pennsylvania have been approved by Postmaster General Cresswell: Buena Vista, Allegheny county—John Boyd, Jr. vice Alexander Collins, resigned. Morgantown, Berks county—Rachael Evans, vice D. Springer, resigned. Milesburg, Centre county—Zachariah Miles, vice D. M. Gileam, resigned. Bloserville, Cumberland county—John Kunkle, vice S. Alexander, resigned. Shanksville, Somerset county—E. M. Sibrock, vice J. K. Miller, resigned.

THE young ladies of Erie are determined to have a share in the pleasures of out-door sports, generally appropriated by the other sex, and they have not only become proficient in croquet, but they have organized a boat club, and contemplate many a pleasant pull over the beautiful bay at that place. A private *soiree musicale* was recently given at the residence of one of the prominent citizens of Erie, to which gentlemen were invited, and on whom a small tax was levied, the proceeds of which are to be applied to starting a fair, which has, among other objects, the raising of a sufficient sum to purchase a handsome club boat for the organization above spoken of.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE J. W. JOHNSTON, one of the new Virginia Senators, is a Roman Catholic.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S Private Secretary is a Spanish ex-priest, who left the church to marry a handsome French ballet girl.

SENATOR CAMERON will keep house in Washington this winter. Mrs. McVeigh will grace her distinguished father's household.

THE Georgia editors, who were so very desirous that General Butler should not attend their State Fair, were extremely anxious that Jeff. Davis should come.

PRESIDENT ANGELL has at last decided not to accept the Presidency of the Michigan University. He finds it difficult to detach himself from the University of Vermont.

ROBERT C. YATES, who was Governor Todd's Secretary while he was Minister to Brazil, and subsequently was for a time Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, died in Cleveland on Friday.

GEN. BUTLER told a reporter of a Milwaukee paper, the other day, that if God ever made a nuisance, the "interviewing" reporter is one, and the Milwaukee man could make personal application of the statement if he wanted to.

A FRIEND of one of the men killed at the Indiana fair explosion, hearing of the proposition of Mr. Yandes to furnish coffins and pay burial expenses for all who were not otherwise provided for, wrote to him while in charge of the deceased, and urged him to give him a fine burial, for his relatives were very wealthy.

The Suez Canal.

Recent letters from Egypt announce that the first trial of the navigation of the Suez Canal was made between Port Said, on the Mediterranean, and Kantara, and that the government steam frigate Latif performed the distance between these two points at the rate of six and a quarter knots an hour. It is also asserted that De Lesseps has passed through the entire length of the canal, from Port Said to Suez, and that, in a few weeks, ships under full canvas or full steam will pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The Paris newspapers are consequently very sanguine as to the immediate benefits to France that will be derived from the opening of the canal. It is argued that the direct trade with India and Australia will hereafter be conducted in French ships. The commerce of Australia amounts to $120,000,000 per annum, and at present French ships carry goods valued at only $1,200,000. The French goods imported every year into Australia are estimated to be worth $80,000,000, and at present French ships carry goods valued at only $1,200,000. The French goods imported every year into Australia are estimated to be worth $80,000,000, and the raw materials produced in Australia and consumed in France are worth $32,000,000. This trade it is contended, will now be restored to France. The English journals, on the other hand, assert that the commerce of a nation does not depend upon any especial advantages enjoyed by it, but upon the energy and perseverance displayed by the merchants. A comparison is drawn between certain French and English seaports, and the question is asked why Havre does not possess as large a carrying business as Liverpool; and why London, fifty miles up a river, has a greater trade than Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk and all the French ports in the channel together.

The Mechanics of Spirit-Rapping.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Those who have been in the habit of listening with awe and adoration to the solemn utterances of domestic furniture will read with some surprise a letter in the *Standard*, from Mr. W. G. Faulkner, philosophical instrument maker, in which he states that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in cupboards, under tables, and even for the interior of the centre support of large round tables and boxes. He has supplied also quantities of wire to be placed under the carpets and oilcloth, or under the wainscot and gilt beading around ceilings and rooms. All these, he says, were obviously used for spirit rapping; and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet at particular patterns known to the spiritualist. The rappers, he adds, when carefully placed, are calculated to mislead the most wary. Then there are spirit rapping magnets and batteries constructed expressly for the market; and these, he tells us, will of course rap at any part of the room. He has also made drums and bells which will beat and ring at command; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily detected. We quite believe Mr. Faulkner, but we should like to know who gave him the order for all these wires, magnets and batteries."

AT Wheeling, W. Va., on Sunday, the Rt. Rev. Bishop blessed the bell for the new steeple on St. Alphonsus Church in that city, the ceremony taking place in the vacant space near the church building, in the presence of a multitude of people. After the blessing, Rev. Brann, pastor of the church, delivered an address on the subject, in the course of which he spoke of the bell as a symbol of the preacher, and in this connection referred to Pere Hyacinthe as a *broken bell*, who made more noise by his fall than he had ever made while he rang most loudly in the pulpit of Notre Dame. He begged the audience to pray that this bell, recast in the furnace of adversity, might get back the true tone of the harmony of Catholic faith.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Expected Rising in Spain did not come off—All Quiet—Regent Serrano Threatens to Resign—English Appointments.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 26.—*Noon.*—The city is entirely tranquil. The Government has taken great precautions to guard against disaster, but no manifestations are likely to occur.

PARIS, October 26, 6 P. M.—The city has remained perfectly tranquil up to this hour. The treatened demonstration has not been made, and no disturbance whatever has occurred. The Emperor went out this afternoon in an open carriage, and drove through some of the principal streets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Acton Aynton succeeds M. Laird as Commissioner of Works and Buildings.

James Stansfield, M. P., has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury, vice Mr. Aynton, and M. Gordon replaces the Right Hon. Jas. Moncrief as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 26.—It is reported that Serrano has threatened to resign the regency in case of the rupture between the Unionists and Progressists.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, October 25.—Baron Von der Heyat, Minister of Finances, has resigned.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—The steamers Peruvian and City of Washington, from Quebec, arrived.

BREST, October 26.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—The steamship Nemesis, built for the Peninsula and Oriental Company, will sail on Saturday next for New York, having been substituted for the steamship China, which was to have sailed on that day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON—*Evening*—October 26.—Consols for money, 93¾; on account, 93¾. Bonds, 81¾. Stocks, 87½. Illinois Centrals, 76½. Erie, 42¼; Illinois 97¾; Atlantic and Great Western 24¾.

Tallow 47s. 3d. Refined petroleum 1s. 8½d. Sugar 53s. 9s. Calcutta linseed 61s. 3d. Linseed oil 29s. 12s. Petroleum at Antwerp 60¾f.

HAVRE, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Bourse firm; rentes 71f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼; sales 12,000 bales. Manchester market steady. California White Wheat 10s 6d; Red Western No. 2 9s 3d; Red Winter 9s 5d@9s 6d. Receipts for 3 days, 40,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. Flour 25s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 5s 6d. Peas 39s 6d. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 87s. Lard 71s. Cheese 67s 6d. Bacon 67s for new. Common rosin 56s 6d; fine 15s. Spirits Petroleum 11d; Refined 1s. 8½d.

CHICAGO.

Interesting Chicago News Items.—Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Session—Strike Among the Tailors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The weather last night underwent a sudden change and became again disagreeably cold. Some snow fell. It has been quite cold all through the day. In Central Iowa it has been severely cold for nearly a week past, with ice thick enough for skating purposes, but no snow has fallen.

The freight house and depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, and a business block, were destroyed by fire last night at Manteno, in this State. Twenty-six business firms and eighteen families were burned out. The loss is about $60,000.

Gov. Palmer to-day issued a proclamation naming Thursday, November 18, as Thanksgiving Day.

Gen. Belknap, the new Secretary of War, left Keokuk this morning to assume the duties of his office in Washington.

Admiral Farragut has so far improved as to be able to set up. He hopes to be able to be out by the first of next week.

The Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed to investigate the affairs of the North western Theological Seminary, arrived here on Saturday, and are now engaged in their labors at room 28 in the Tremont House. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Senator Bale, Mo., chairman; Rev. George Musgrove, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia; Rev. C. R. Craven, D. D., Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y., and J. D. McCord, Philadelphia.

The Committee sit with closed doors and do not desire to have the evidence given published, lest it should cause scandal and create greater dissension in the church than now exists. It is expected that their investigation relates mainly to the endowment pledged by C. H. McCormick, Esq., which that gentleman now refuses to pay, on the ground that the policy of the institution has been changed, and measures have been adopted which he did not foresee.

The journeymen tailors of this city, having for two weeks past endeavored to get an advance on certain kinds of work, and having failed, this morning ordered a strike through the International Tailors Union.

CINCINNATI.

A Batch of Counterfeiters Arrested—Last Matinee of Thayers' Circus—Emigrant Injured.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, October 26.—A telegram came from Osgood, Indiana, stating that Isaac Levi and John Clark, two of a band of counterfeiters, were in the city, and Deputy U. S. Marshal Dempster and Detective Colcher found the two in a room at the Walnut Street House counting their money. Both were made prisoners and brought before U. S. Commissioner Holliday, who committed them for their appearance before the Grand Jury. In default of $10,000 bail each. $11,600 in counterfeit National Bank currency, of various denominations, very poor, was captured upon them. The United States Marshal telegraphed the intelligence of their arrest to Col. White of the Secret Service, at Osgood, Ind., who had last night arrested at that place Lyle Levi and Mrs. Rittenhouse, brotner and sister of Isaac Levi, and captured a large amount of counterfeit currency upon them.

James H. Martin, of Lexington, Va., fell through the hatchway of the steamer Shawhegk, at the landing this morning, seriously injuring himself. He was taken to the hospital. He, with his parents, were emigrating to Hannibal, Mo.

The sheriff has been appointed receiver of Thayer's circus, at the suit of A. Henderson. The Court has ordered the property to be sold November 9th.

CANADA.

Heavy Snow Storms—Meeting of Local Parliaments.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—About four inches of snow fell here this morning. At Walkerton, Port Elgin, and other points north and west, about two feet of snow has fallen and it is still snowing. Along the line of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways the fall is very light and railway communication uninterrupted.

The Local Parliament of Quebec is convoked for the 18th of November, and the Dominion Parliament for the 15th of February.

Arrest by the Military—Escape and Wounding of the Prisoner.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUSTA, GA., October 26.—Edward Codey, a citizen of Warrenton, Warren county, was taken from his house last night by a party of Federal soldiers. While being carried out of the town Codey escaped, receiving two gun shot wounds. The Sheriff reports the outrage to the military authorities. The affair has created much ill feeling.

NEW YORK CITY.

Strike among Telegraph Operators—Cotton Case Decided—Successor to Gen. Butterfield—Father Hayeinthe Coming West—Distilleries Seized—Crazy Man Shoots at a Bank Officer—Meeting of the Social Science Association.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 26, 1869.

Nearly all the operators of the Franklin Telegraph Company are on a strike for such an increase of salaries as will make them equal to those paid by other Companies.

The celebrated cotton case of the United States against Vernon K. Stevenson, was today decided by Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, in favor of Stevenson, holding that the cotton in question never belonged to the Confederate States, and instead of being shipped to New York in violation of the acts of Congress, it was shipped from a Confederate port to a foreign country in violation of the blockade to the port of Wilmington; but this fact could not change the title of the property or work a forfeiture of the same to the United States, unless seized as a prize of war.

H. R. Vandyck, the former Sub-Treasurer, and Calvin T. Hurlburd, are named as successors of Gen. Butterfield.

The new United States Marshal, Sam. R. Harlon, was Ex-Marshal Barlow's chief deputy.

The *Post* says the cause of Marshal Barlow's resignation was a distaste on his part for the duties of the office, and a desire to continue uninterruptedly the practice of law.

A man named James Lillies, a depositor in the Citizens Savings Bank, attempted to shoot the paying teller of the bank to-day because he refused to hand over the money deposited to his account without the production of his bank book. Two shots were fired, but did not take effect. Lillies, who is probably insane, was arrested.

Report says Father Hyacinthe starts west next week.

Jay Gould gave evidence in the gold conspiracy case before the Grand Jury to-day.

Several distilleries were seized in Dickson's alley, Brooklyn, this morning, by an armed force of Deputy Internal Revenue officers. The officials were met by a crowd of ruffians armed with brickbats, &c., who were soon put to flight by the police. The stills were captured and the operators locked up.

The machinists in the employ of the Erie Company at Jersey City, struck again this afternoon.

The Social Science Association commenced its eighth annual meeting in this city to-day. The opening address was delivered by President Hon. Elihu Effort, followed by Prof. D. C. Gilman, of Yale College, on industrial schools. In the evening Prof. Dwight, of Columbia College Law School, read a paper on the punishment of crime. Dr. Jewett, and Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, on the public libraries of the United States.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The people of Portland, Me., yesterday celebrated the laying of the first rail on the Wallamet Valley Railroad.

—The President and Mrs. Grant are in Philadelphia to-day, attending the wedding of Bishop Simpson's daughter.

—No formal meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, though the members were at the Executive Mansion.

—The People's Bank of Tennessee has discontinued business, and its affairs are to be settled by the Union and Planters' Bank.

—Snow commenced falling at Buffalo Monday night, and yesterday morning the ground was covered to the depth of several inches.

—Samuel A. Harlan has been appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, vice Francis C. Bellows, resigned.

—A man calling himself Joseph Kinhead was arrested in Kansas City, on Sunday, on suspicion of having committed a murder in Ohio in July last.

—The President of the Rochester, N. Y., First National Bank states that the creditors and stockholders of the concern will not lose a dollar by the failure of the Bank.

—Nebraska has not ratified Fifteenth Amendment, the Legislature having adjourned, in February last, without taking action upon it. An extra session will likely be called this winter.

—Joseph Rawlins, brother of the late Secretary Rawlins, was severely injured yesterday in San Francisco at the fire which caused the destruction of the Golden Gate Sugar Refinery in that city.

—The trial of Edward Grier *alias* Geo. B. Howard, for robbing the Messenger of the Harpaden Express Company, at Baltimore, in May 1868, commenced at Annapolis, Md., yesterday. He pleaded guilty.

—Two men in Boston have been bound over in $1,000 each, on complaint for carrying on the business of rectifiers of spirits in compounding a preparation known as Extract of Juniper, without paying a special tax.

—Returns are received from more than two-thirds of all the Presbyteries ratifying the reunion of the Presbyterian Church by the required majority. The two grand Assemblies will meet in Pittsburgh on the 3d of November, to count the votes and declare the result.

—Secretary Boutwell yesterday morning received Assistant Treasurer Butterfield's letter of resignation, and shortly afterwards went to the Executive Mansion where he had a consultation which lasted for some time on the subject. Up to noon nothing further transpired relative to the matter. Mr. Boutwell was at the State Department and Attorney General's office during the forenoon.

—In Louisville, Monday night, in a bar room, W. S. Glover, a retail book dealer, while carelessly handling a pistol, shot Edward Beisinger, a billiard room proprietor, killing him instantly. Glover was arrested and subsequently held in $2,500 to answer any charge brought against him. He asserts that he pulled the trigger under the presumption that the pistol was not loaded.

—An unfounded rumor in regard to the failure of several San Francisco capitalists have been in circulation throughout the country for some time past. To-day the report obtained credence that the Treasurer of the City of Nevada, Alonzo Hayward, and a director in a Bank of California, had failed for three millions, causing a short run on the agencies of the Bank in that place and Hamilton.

—The investigation into the Washburne difficulty in Paraguay was continued by the sub-Committee of the House on Foreign Relations, at New York on Monday. Dr. Duvall, Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron, testified that Rear Admiral Davis was grossly partial toward Lopez, and guilty of throwing obstacles in Washburne's way. He said Bliss and Masterman were treated as prisoners on board the Guerriere.

—The Grand Jury at New York, on Monday, examined Jay Gould at great length relative to the late gold speculation. Subpoenas are out for Mr. Henry Clews and Col. Frank E. Howe. It is asserted that their testimony is wanted to explain a joint transaction in gold made with Gen. Butterfield in the office of Mr. Clews. Mr. William Peldeny and Henry F. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Kimber, have also been subpoenaed. The latter, Mr. Fisk says, was in the gold pool, but backed out at the last moment.

—The Cuban Junta vehemently assert that the letter relative to the failure of the Lillian expedition was written in New York, and that the information it contained was furnished by a refugee, General Cristo. The Junta, who were unusually reticient, contented themselves with a simple denial of the statements regarding the seizure of the vessel and the abandonment of the expedition. They admit the quarrel between Golcouria and Cristo, but claim that the Lillian has departed from the Bahamas with a full supply of coal and provisions, with her full complement of men and all her armament. From the statement it appears that the authorities at Nassau allowed the steamer vessel to remain in port twenty-four hours in compliance with the international custom, and to depart unmolested.

—The murder of Mrs. Wood, at Roudout, N. Y., Saturday night last, was a most terrible butchery. It seems Woods was a drunkard, and owed to all his creditors and had his bills on Saturday afternoon. He wrote a note intimating that he suspected his wife's fidelity. He was perfectly sober. Shortly after entering his house his wife was heard to scream, and a neighbor went to the house, when Woods admitted him. Woods had struck his victim eleven times with a small hatchet, the blade of which four and a half inches long, was covered with hair, blood, brains and pieces of flesh. Woods then attempted to murder his neighbor, who fled, whereupon Woods cut his own throat from ear to ear, dying almost instantly. Mrs. Woods was generally esteemed a virtuous and good wife.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Ex Minister McMahan in Washington—His Official Conduct Approved—What he says About South America—Proposed Improvements in Arms and Accoutrements—Yerger Case—Good News for Vintners—Engineering the President.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1869.

GEN. M'MAHON, LATE MINISTER TO PARAGUAY—HIS ACCOUNT OF MATTERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

General McMahon, late Minister to Paraguay, is now in Washington on business with the State Department. His proceedings as Minister are approved on the ground that they show that his course was marked by commendable diligence, discretion, dignity and firmness. The General confirms the reports of the allies firing upon his party while with the Paraguayan flag of truce, and their prevention of dispatches from and to his Government, with the exception of that for his recall from Paraguay, which was permitted to be promptly forwarded to him. He thinks the present position of Lopez is stronger than heretofore, and the announcement by the allies of the war being ended, is simply a pretext for withdrawing the invading troops. The Paraguayans conduct their war without money, and make their own cannon and powder and other hostile appliances, while the women plant and gather the crops. The Uruguayans scarcely contributed a regiment; the Argentine Confederation 4,000 or 5,000 and the Brazilian 2,200 or 2,400 more. The Paraguayan legion now guarding or in possession of Asuncion numbers about 2,000. It is composed of a small part of deserters to the allies, with Paraguayan prisoners of war, who have been compelled to enter the service, together with an equal number of Brazilians. The Provisional Government is regarded as inefficient by all who are familiar with its history, and as not promising stability. Lopez is represented by General McMahon to be possessed of fine administrative abilities, and not more cruel in war than the most complaining of the allied Generals. The devotion of the people to their chief is without example. They are ready and willing at Lopez's ready to incur any risk or make any sacrifice which may be demanded by him. Lopez contemplates the restoration of prosperity to his country by immigrants from the United States, to whom he will offer inducements to settle there by the grant of lands.

IMPROVEMENT IN WAR IMPLEMENTS.

By command of Gen. Sherman the Board of Officers assembled at St. Louis for the revision of tactics, of which Maj. Gen. J. W. Schofield is President, will, in addition to the duties of the Board, also examine and report on the best small arms, and accoutrements for use of the army of the United States. This Board will act in conjunction with a Board of Naval officers, and endeavor, if possible, to adopt uniform arms and accoutrements calibre suitable to both branches of the service, with common ammunition and parts interchangeable. The commanding officers of the St. Louis Arsenal and of the engineer battalion, at Jefferson Barracks, are associated as members of the Board. Experiments and tests. In the final report which should, if possible, be rendered by the 1st of May, 1870, the Board will designate the six best muskets for infantry, cartines and pistols for cavalry, and the best and six sets of accoutrements, knapsacks and haversacks, in the order of merit, and the War Department will purchase the same at a price fixed by the owner and approved by the Board.

MORE OF THE YERGER CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, Mr. Phillips said on account of an arrangement in progress between the Atty. General and counsel for Mr. Yerger, it is his belief that no motion should be made this morning for further proceeding. If, therefore there is no objections on the part of the Court, I will postpone moving until a subsequent day. The Court assented, and the case would consider the matter and answer to-morrow.

ENGINEERING THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates to the Railroad Engineers' Convention, in session at Baltimore, numbering about one hundred, called on President Grant this morning and were received in the east room. Delegates were present from all parts of the country. The President expressed his gratification at meeting the gentlemen representing this class of industry, and expressed his sincere wishes for the prosperity and success of their organization.

GOOD NEWS FOR VINTNERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that vintners are not subject to special tax, as liquor dealers, for selling their own products at the place of manufacture.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A rough estimate, so far as returns are received, is that the public debt statement for October will show a reduction of eight million dollars.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Hon. Thomas Ewing is here, fully restored to health, mental and physical.

GOV. GEARY IN THE CITY.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-night.

LOUISVILLE.

Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—Invited Guests—Committee to Wait on President Grant—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—The following are among the invited guests to the re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in the city of Louisville on the 17th and 18th days of November, 1869: The President and Cabinet, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Maj. Gens. Geo. H. Thomas, H. W. Slocum, John Pope, Irvin McDowell, Meade, John W. Turner, Geo. B. McClellan, E. R. S. Canby, Terry, Mower, Ames, Reynolds, P. S. George, D. Buell, H. W. Halleck, Louis Weltzel, W. S. Hancock, A. J. Smith, W. S. Rosecrans, S. E. Burnside, J. A. Dix, J. E. Woods, J. M. Schofield, Geo. T. Hartsuff, O. O. Howard, Joseph Hooker, E. D. Townsend, George Stoneman, David Hunter, N. P. Banks, and B. F. Butler, Admiral Farragut and Vice Admiral Porter, officers of the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland, James and Potomac, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Hon. Wm. Dennison. Ample arrangements will be made with the different railroads throughout the country for transporting the members of the Society and invited guests, of which notice will hereafter be given.

The Committee appointed by Ex-President Fillmore to wait upon President Grant next Monday in behalf of the Yorkville Committee, to thank him for his message endorsing the assemblage and its purposes, consists of the following: Hiram Walbridge, of New York; Blanton Durker, of Kentucky; R. M. Corwin, of Ohio; Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania; S. W. Hallard, of Georgia; C. P. Bolton, of Vermont; Wm. M. Lamb, of Virginia; P. O. Hibert, of Louisiana; S. W. Potter, of Alabama.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Kentucky, met this morning. The attendance of delegates is greater than it has ever been in the history of the Lodge. The election of grand officers takes place to-morrow. The session will be of unusual importance.

Tobacco Injured by Freezing.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

EVANSVILLE, October 26.—Advices received this day by our tobacco warehouse men from Indiana, Illinois and northern Kentucky, state that all tobacco housed and not cured or protected by fires has been badly damaged by freezing. It is impossible to state what amount of damage has been sustained, but it will be small.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Advises from Owen, Mason, Bracken and other tobacco growing counties state that the recent frosts have seriously injured the uncured crop. Other crops have been correspondingly effected.

No U. S. Senator Appointed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUSTA, ME., October 26.—The Governor left here to-day without having made any appointment of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Fessenden.

MITCHELLVILLE, TENN.

Wholesale Shooting Affray—One Man Fatally Wounded and Several Others "Winged."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Advices from Mitchellville, Tenn., gives the following correct report of the shooting affair at that place on Saturday. It seems that Hiram Smart and a man named Ben. Pierson had a difficulty in which the former drew his pistol and fired at the latter, but missing him, Pierson drew his revolver and shot Smart in the leg. The parties then ceased, and a fight ensued, in which each was beaten over the head with their pistols. After this, Swart and a friend of his named James Kanatzer, went off together, but Kanatzer returned in a short time to the scene of the difficulty, when a man named Graw Taylor spoke to him, saying: "How do you do, Jim?" Kanatzer told Taylor to go away, as he did not want to talk to him. Whereupon a quarrel arose and pistols were simultaneously drawn and shooting commenced. Kanatzer was shot in the foot and Taylor received a ball in the hip. During the melee Moses Groves, a very estimable young man, got mixed up in the difficulty, and was shot by Kanatzer, the ball penetrating the bowels and inflicting a very dangerous and perhaps mortal wound. Kanatzer fled to Franklin, Ky., at which point he was overtaken and placed in jail.

HAVANA.

The Cuban Press on the Decree Establishing Religious Freedom.

HAVANA, October 26.—The *Vase de Cuba*, a liberal journal, praises the decree establishing religious freedom. It expects the most beneficial results for the country from this great measure, believing that under it the Catholic religion will revive, and that Atheism, now so prevalent, will be annihilated.

The *Diario* makes brief reference to the decree, but indulges in no comments for or against it.

The *Prensa* expresses its dissatisfaction, while it accepts the decree, because it is now a law.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch from Havana, says the ministry is resolved to take no important action touching the social or political reforms in the Colonies until the parties interested in these matters are heard.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Trial of the Officers of the Cuba Again Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 26.—The case of the officers of the Cuba was resumed by the United States Commissioner to-day. Mr. Davis, for the defence, wanted to introduce some of the officers as witnesses. Mr. Phelps, for the Government, objected. After some discussion the Commissioner decided that the officers were competent as witnesses. After the examination of two witnesses, by which nothing of importance was elicited, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

The Pope's Syllabus.

The now famous Pope's Syllabus, which must be adopted or rejected at the Œcumenical Council as a rule of faith and action, is a systematic and sweeping condemnation of everything which may be comprehended in the modern idea of civil liberty—the entire civilization of our time. Its history best explains it. Five years ago—in December, 1864—the Pope issued an Encyclical letter, taking a very despondent view of the condition—political, social and religious—of the entire world. Accompanying this paper was the syllabus, a schedule of charges and specifications. It contained in general charges, or in some cases in just enough specified errors, or "damnable heresies." The general charges are labeled materialism, ritualism, pantheism, socialism, etc. The specifications are more precise. They are: The freedom of the press, Bible societies, false ecclerical associations, the independence of Church and State, the civil contract of marriage as opposed to the governmental view, education outside of the control of the Romish Catholic Church, the objects and functions of legislation, the relations of clergy and laity, the modern idea of sound government and the relations of the governed to the governing, the views held by nearly all educated men as to the functions and limits of human reason, and the objects, powers and results of scientific investigation. It will be seen that the indictment of the syllabus covers the whole structure of modern society. In short, the Pope arraigns the life of the nineteenth century, and proposes to try it before a tribunal of his own calling. As is usual in courts martial and ecclesiastical tribunals, the case is already prejudged. There can be no doubt about the verdict. The Syllabus itself is a sentence which assumes conviction. All the council is called for is to affirm it. The Roman Church numbers, according to the best estimates, within its fold, one hundred and ninety-five millions of souls—more than one-half of all Christendom. Five millions of them are citizens of this country, and the council must decide whether or not them shall array themselves implacably against the reigning order of modern society, modern life and modern thought or not.

The Iron Bridge

Over the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky, it is reported, will be completed for the passage of railroad trains early in the coming November. On August 18, 1867, the first stone of this bridge was laid, and the work has been steadily progressing since that time. The bridge consists of twenty-seven piers and four abutments, containing 31,000 cubic yards of stone. Two of the abutments are constructed for the crossing over the Jeffersonville and New Albany Railroad on the Indiana shore. The masonry supports a superstructure of iron of an entire length of 5,later feet, or one mile, and is composed of twenty-seven spans arranged as follows, from the Kentucky side: Two spans of 370 feet each, one draw span of 364 feet, over the Louisville and Portland Canal, four spans of 150 feet, two spans of 180 feet, two spans of 210 feet, two spans of 228 feet, one span of 370 feet, six spans of 245½ feet, one span of 400 feet, three spans of 180 feet, one span of 150 feet, one span of 100 feet, reaching the abutment on the Indiana side. Provisions are taken which men are accustomed to use, about ordinary circumstances, which expressions they do not intend to be understood in all their force; also in saying that some rooms are hardly habitable for occupancy. I intended merely to express the effect that this temporary disorder impressed me with, and not to say the rooms were untidy in every part. I did not intend to convey any impression at all as to the mental culture given in the High School, nor does the report warrant any such construction. I have no opportunity of forming an opinion on that point. My intention in making the report was to report deficiencies in the conduction of the High School, so that they might be used as weapons against the school, but that the knowledge of those deficiences might lead to their amendment by the Central Board of Education. I regret that my language and intentions have been so much misconstrued, and that the last reports of the High School were presented to the public in a prejudicial light. I shall cooperate with the progressive citizens of Pittsburgh in striving to elevate our Public High School to a position equal to that of any city in the Union.

THE RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION.

The Committee, in view of the facts developed by the examination, decided to submit a report the to Central Board at the next regular meeting, embodying in substance the following recommendations:

That on personal inspection they found the High School rooms neat, pleasant, well furnished, well adorned and attractive. Though their number and the arrangement of some of them are hardly sufficient for the complete working of a school of nearly four hundred pupils, but that in spite of the difficulties of the building the school was as well kept up and as systematically managed as any within their knowledge. That they feel it to be the duty of the Central Board of Education, not only to fully allow for the narrow conditions in which they themselves have placed the excellent grade of our public school system, but to prosecute to an early completion a suitable building for it. The Committee further stated that they regretted the occurrence of an accident in pulling up stoves, etc., which placed the school before the public in such an unenviable light. They were sorry that the language of the report had been interpreted so as to cause them to infer that it was the normal condition of the school rather than an accident, which justified the report.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Meeting of the High School Committee—Examination Relative to Mr. Hartman's Report and the Result—Prof. Dean Fully Vindicated.

The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education, to whom was referred a report made by Mr. Hartman of an official visit to said school in the capacity of Visiting Committee, having thoroughly investigated the matter contained in said report, find that the language as well as the intention of the report has been misconstrued, and that there is no cause of complaint against Prof. Dean for the manner in which the school is conducted. Prof. Dean and Mr. Hartman were both examined at a meeting of the Committee held yesterday afternoon. The following is the result of the examination:

STATEMENT OF PROF. DEAN.

Mr. Dean's statement which was given in answer to questions propounded by members of the Committee, is in substance as follows:

Mr. Hartman visited the High School, September 28th, at 8:45 A. M.; there was no other member of the Committee with him; Mr. H. first visited the school in the general assembly room, called room No. 1; the school was quiet and orderly in every respect. The case to contain the pupil's drawing boards, which were left standing against the walls, was ordered long before, but had not been delivered. The books on the side tables in room No. 1, referred to in Mr. Hartman's report, were the property was in No. 2, for study and scholars, and were on the table because we had no other place for them, until the book cases were delivered. The case was delivered October 9th and the drawing boards and books were immediately placed in it, to the relief of the school. I ordered the case with the permission of the High School Committee. The property referred to, the books and drawing boards, was not the property of the Central Board. The arrangement of the drawing boards and books spoken of by Mr. H. did not make the room unfit for occupancy by tidy and respectable pupils in my opinion. I next escorted Mr. H. through all the rooms in their order; all the pupils were present in their class rooms except three, Messrs Bancroft, Kinnaster and Moore, who were detained by an accident on the Fort Wayne Railroad. Such detentions do not often occur. The last one in No. 1 was in 1868. The rooms where the teachers were present were in proper school order in every particular. The classes in the room where the teachers were absent were not in great disorder in my opinion. The pupils were merely engaged in pleasant and vivacious conversation, as youth are accustomed to do. I saw no pugilism, no collision, nor the appearance of one. All the pupils were seated in their usual order. In three of the rooms workmen were engaged in putting up stoves, and they could not get them up at a time when the boys were dismissed from this cause was quickly removed when the work was all done. The part of these rooms in which the pupils were, were in neat and proper condition. There was no property of any kind in school in dangerous or hurtful condition that day in my opinion. In the room formerly occupied by the Secretary and Superintendent the work of moving out the books had not been completed. There remained a considerable quantity of useless books, such as old Patent Office Reports, &c., about two feet high and four feet long. Their value does not exceed what they would bring at the paper store, at two or three cents per pound, they are of no use for the proper receptacle. In the rear of another room were a few articles not yet arranged after moving, such as coal boxes and a few refuse parts of former apparatus not now in use and waiting the preparation of a place for them. There were no pupils in the Library of the High School, suffering for want of proper protection, any more than that caused by the insufficient quarters of the High School ever since it started. All articles of value were properly locked up. I observed that the Janitor was absent on business of the Central Board, and that was the reason why he was not there to attend to the rooms. Mr. Hartman did not visit the school afterward, as a member of the Visiting Committee, to my knowledge.

The rooms have always been in proper condition. The walls are beautifully tinted; the furniture is of the best modern pattern; the passages have always been carpeted; the rooms are attended to by a janitor daily, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 27, 1869.

THE Danville *Intelligencer* gives it as the general opinion, in that section, that the spring elections of local officers should be restored.

THE Lancaster *Express* defends the "Crawford county system" of nomination. The Reading *Times* (Rep.) would like to see it adopted by the Democracy of Berks.

MR. CHALFANT, the defeated Democratic competitor of Mr. Buckalew in the Northumberland Senatorial district, ascribes his defeat to "the base systematic attempt of certain Sunbury politicians to crowd him to the wall. They have succeeded. How soon their turn will come, time will tell." Another case for the political doctors!

OHIO REPUBLICANS, in proposing to reconsider the rejection of the XVth Article by the Democracy, will be strictly faithful to a direct precedent supplied by the opposition to their hands. The same Legislature which refused to ratify this article actually passed a resolution purporting to rescind the previous ratification of the XIVth Article. They can have no serious objections now to a diluted dose of their own physic.

SINCE Governor GEARY has signified his official concurrence in the general Republican sentiment throughout the Commonwealth, by removing the late Attorney General, perhaps the Titusville *Herald* will do itself the justice to recall its wholly unnecessary impeachment of the motives which led the GAZETTE to assign good reasons for the public exposition. In the light of events, the *Herald* cannot justify its own charge of "reckless, flippant, wanton and outrageous defamation." We trust we shall not have to regard such language as only a fresh mark of its unfriendliness toward this journal.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The proposed basis of reunion has been adopted, at this date, by eighty-three New School Presbyteries, which number is more than two-thirds of the whole number (113) of subordinate jurisdictions in that branch of the Church. In all the accepting Presbyteries, but two votes were cast against the basis—one at Albany and one in the District of Columbia.

The number of Old School Presbyteries required for the same ratification is ninety-six, and more than that number have already announced their formal assent to the proposed reunion. In these Presbyteries, the vote has also been for the most part unanimous, the negative votes never exceeding one-fourth of the whole.

It is fair to presume that such Presbyteries, of either branch, as may not yet have taken official action upon the issue, will now hasten to arrange themselves in favor of the reunion which even their negative voices could no longer arrest. For the honor of an heartily united Church, the movement from either side toward a complete fusion of both organizations will not fail to present an unanimity more cordial than has, perhaps, ever marked the experience of any religious denomination.

The consummation of the reunion is to take place in this city, November 10th, and will not fail to present scenes of the deepest interest to the Protestant world.

THE YERGER CASE.

The interlocutory decision by the Supreme Court in Yerger's case is carefully confined to a vindication of its jurisdiction in the case as one conferred by the Constitutional provisions touching the writ of *habeas corpus*. The merits of the case itself were neither considered in the argument nor touched in the present judgment. The writ must now issue as prayed for, and argument upon the merits will come up on whatever return may be made to that writ by General Ames, who holds the prisoner in military custody. It is evident that weeks, probably months, must elapse before the entire case, upon its merits, can be finally submitted. Then, if the proceedings shall not go altogether off upon some collateral point of detail, it is possible that the Court might bring itself to adjudicate the naked question of the constitutionality of military trials—especially of the military trial of a citizen who murders a military officer for acts performed in the line of his military duty. Within ninety days from this date, the State of Mississippi will be wholly remitted once more to a civil self-government under the Constitution which she is certain to adopt at the election of the 30th proximo. As soon as the votes of that day shall be counted, Gen. AMES will provisionally instal the Governor-elect, the new Legislature will be convened, and all prisoners in the military custody for purely civil offences will be forthwith turned over to the civil power. There is a likelihood that Yerger may, however, be retained in the military prison, for the murder of a local commandant, where he would not be, had his victim been only some private citizen.

It is still, therefore, safe to doubt, first, whether the Yerger case will not loose all its importance, prior to a final decision by the Supreme Court upon the merits, by the absolute withdrawal of all the present military authority from Mississippi, and, second, whether the Court may not ultimately affirm the military jurisdiction over a crime directly assailing as this did, an authority legally existing at the date of its commission.

There would be no reason to suppose that the Court will forego, in this business, the policy of cautious discretion by which it has heretofore been controlled, in previous issues, directly involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, except that which is suggested by the constant tenor of the ex-rebel claims for two years past, that the Court stands heartily with them and needs only a suitable opportunity to avow its dislike for all the great measures which aided in the overthrow of the rebellion. It has been the uniform and exultant boast of the friends of the "lost cause" everywhere, that the principles which would have upheld their rebellion have taken their last sanctuary in a temple whose ministers are represented as always eagerly ready to cover the obnoxious ideas with the robes of justice itself. This has been the claim, not wholly unsupported by the developments from month to month, which has inspired the country with a profound distrust of the purposes of its highest Court.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Since the Democratic out-look for the future presents so melancholy an aspect, the opposition press of this State are taking what one of them styles an inter-look. It is a great pity that this peculiar method of diagnosis never before occurred to any of their political doctors. Self-examination, conscientiously pursued and its discoveries faithfully improved, would, years ago, have regenerated a factious opposition and saved that party from a long unbroken catalogue of disasters. We are afraid it is now too late. Yet the ... confesses us that there should no idea dis...

longer be an organized, if not a reputable, party in opposition. We prefer to hope for better results from the proposed "inter-look," and that the skeleton regiments of the Democracy should still maintain the semblance of an existence, rather than that the multitudinous brigadiers, who present all that is left of the party, should follow the example of the rank and file, and forever abandon standards which have become historical only in infamy.

Here and there, some soul-weary journalist of the opposition continues to insist that they are just beaten by the "Radical method of counting." A Mauch Chunk print insists that here was the difficulty which has proven fatal to their partizan hopes. Of course, that editor will never, oh, no, never, admit that it was an unpopular candidate who has brought them to grief. He reiterates his impeachment of the "counting swindle"—and vows that the Democracy shall learn it forthwith! Apt scholars! How soon their "Repeaters" would learn to eclipse any Republican achievements, in the four rules of arithmetic, which even the most morbid Democratic fancy has dreamed of!

But for the most part, the opposition editors are agreed to ascribe their defeat to the practice of making unwise nominations—that of Mr. Packer being the latest and perhaps the most conspicuous. An Easton editor, of whom the Pittsburgh *Post* speaks, with a playful but affectionate familiarity, as "Dan Nieman," and whose testimony it hastens to endorse, finds no comfort in the contemplation of the alleged "counting swindle," but puts the responsibility for the last defeat of his party squarely home to those whom it may concern. Thus:

> The time has now come, we think, when the so-called leaders—the would-be "great men" of the Democratic party, must go into private life. The humbugs who give advice and seek self advantage; who look wise and solemn, but have neither brains nor force of character to advise or lead in a great crisis; the self-appointed, self-forced into positions of honor, self-designated leaders, must go to the wall.
>
> Men of action, of nerve, of strongly marked character, must now take direction of the Democracy. The voters of our party are disgusted with those who lead us on to—*defeat*. The future demands it—the hope of representative government demands it—the mission of the party of Jefferson and Jackson demands it. We feel this is true—our interlook proves it, as the demand of the legions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Let us begin the work of organization at once, on the basis to which we now refer.

We have heard old farmers say that, when called to prescribe for a sick cow, they make it a rule to "interlook" first for "hollow-horn," and next for a "wolf in the tail." So it is clear that, in one direction or the other, the cow-doctor's diagnosis will fully cover the present Democratic case. Certainly, there are no symptoms that the sick creature is "hoven," with too much of clover or other too-nourishing food. The mischief is palpably in its extremities, complicated with exhaustion of the vital powers, and should be precisely located at once. By all means, let there be a convention of the doctors now, to settle its precise nature and treatment.

FOREIGN OATS.

We are indebted to General JAMES S. NEGLEY, member of Congress from this District, for the subjoined interesting report on the results of sundry experiments with imported oats made under his own careful supervision. Our farming friends will doubtless take advantage of the facts developed in the series of careful tests to which these foreign specimens of grain were subjected by a gentleman as thoroughly skilled in agricultural matters as General NEGLEY, who makes close study into all branches of the science, that those who till the soil may be advanced and their profits enhanced.

SHADY SIDE, Oct. 26, 1869.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

Gentlemen: I commend to the attention of Agriculturists the following report of experiments with foreign varieties of Oats—several of which far surpass our common sorts in the essential points: size, weight, productiveness and perfection. The small yield and inferior quality of the kinds usually cultivated, tends to enhance the market value without materially benefiting the farmer. I secured a small supply of the Excelsior Oats on its arrival from Europe this spring, to be tested for the general advantage of the farmers in this county. The sample was grown and harvested by Mr. John McKelvy, of Wilkinsburg, with very satisfactory results. If not a remarkable, it is certainly an important variety.

Excelsior Oats.—A new variety imported by the Department of Agriculture. Thirty-four pounds of seed were sown broadcast on 3-100ths of an acre, April 30. The grain (sample No. 40) weighed at the rate of 47 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 5, and threshed August 18. Weight of grain, 702 pounds; weight of straw, 1,058 pounds. One bushel weighed 35.7 pounds. Sample No. 84. Yield per acre by weight, 60.6 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.51 to 1.00.

Somerset Oats.—A new variety, imported from England, received from the Department of Agriculture. Ninety four and a quarter pounds of seed was sown in drills, April 29, on 66-1000ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 42) weighed at the rate of 44 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 9 and threshed August 12. Weight of grain, 119 pounds; weight of straw, 271 pounds. One bushel weighed 31 pounds (sample No. 85). Yield per acre, by weight, 94.2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.38 to 1.00.

White Shonen Oats.—A new variety imported from Hamburg, received from the Department of Agriculture. Seven pounds of seed was sown April 26, in drills on 78 1-1000ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 41) weighed at the rate of 40 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 2 and threshed August 12. Weight of grain 155.5 pounds; weight of straw, 210.5 pounds. One bushel weighed 27.5 pounds, sample No. 8. Yield per acre, by weight, 62.3 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.35 to 1.00.

Black Sweish Oats.—A new variety, imported from Hamburg, received from the Department of Agriculture. Five pounds were sown April 29, in drills, on 66-1000ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 43) weighed at the rate of 40 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 23 and threshed September 2. Weight of grain 140 pounds; weight of straw 262 pounds. One bushel weighed 30½ pounds (sample No. 89.) Yield per acre by weight 62.2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain 1.87 to 1.00.

Prince Edward's Island Oats.—Imported from Prince Edward Island. Seventy-nine pounds of seed were sown, broadcast, May 1st, on 1,011 acres. The grain (sample No. 38) weighed 38.5 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 17th and threshed September 3d. Weight of grain 2,258.5 pounds. One bushel weighed 34⅔ pounds (sample No. 87.) Yield per acre, by weight, 86.2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.10 to 1.00.

Brooks' Oats.—Sixty-four and a quarter pounds of seed were sown broadcast May 1st, on 915-1,000th of an acre. The grain (sample No. 39) weighed 26 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 17th and threshed September 6th. Weight of grain, 2,016 pounds; weight of straw, 2,688 pounds. One bushel weighed 31 pounds (sample No. 90). Yield per acre, by weight, 68.6 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.38 to 1.00.

Norway Oats.—The seed (sample No. 37) contained a quantity of foul seeds, a specimen of which is shown in sample No. 37a. After careful hand picking a portion of the seed was sown on a plat containing 195-100ths of an acre, May 11. Crop harvested August 24, and threshed September 3. Weight of grain, 314 lbs, weight of straw, 428 pounds. One bushel weighed twenty-eight pounds, (sample No. 88.) Yield per acre, by weight, 50.8 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.33 to 1.00.

Surprise Oats.—Raised by Horticultural Department. One-half of an acre in the orchard was sown broadcast May 5. The trees materially interfered with the growth of the crop, so that the yield per acre does not fairly represent the value of the variety. Crop harvested August 4; and threshed September 2. Weight of grain, 513 pounds; weight of straw, 667 pounds. One bushel weighed 36¼ pounds (sample No. 93.) Yield per acre, by weight, 88.3 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain 1.30 to 1.00.

Arnautka Spring Wheat.—Imported from Odessa, Russia, by the Department of Agriculture. 32 pounds of seed were sown broadcast April 26, on 431 1-000ths of an acre. The grain (Sample No. 45) weighed at the rate of 91 pounds per bushel. The crop, badly injured by mildew and rust, was harvested August 21. Weight of grain, 213 pounds; weight of straw, 995 pounds. One bushel weighed 53½ pounds (Sample No. 91.) Yield per acre, by weight, 8.2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 4¼ to 1.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

LORD BYRON was no prophet and therefore could not have referred to Mrs. Stowe when he wrote,

> "I am too well avenged! But 'twas my right;
> Whate'er my sins might be, *them* were not sent
> To be the Nemesis who should requite—"

And in the same poem,

> "I have had many foes, but none like thee;
> For 'gainst the rest myself I could defend
> And be avenged or turn them into friend."

The charge of insanity against Lord Byron is no new one, and indeed he himself seems to have had a remarkable dread of losing his mind. Miss Milbanke, in a book published in 1820, distinctly asserts her belief that "Byron was actually insane," and Dr. Julius Milligen, Surgeon of the Sulliote Brigade, in his "Anecdotes of Byron's Illness and Death," asserts that Byron once said, "I picture myself slowly expiring in a bed of torture or terminating my days, like Swift, a grinning idiot." In 1819 Lord Byron drew up a document for the use of his friends, which is now in the possession of Murray, the publisher. In it he reverts to the assertion that the lips of Lady Byron and her friends "are sealed up on the cause of the separation between them," and declares the sealing was not done by him, and that the greatest favor they could do him would be to open them. He calls upon them to disclose whatever they may know, stating that he would be "most happy to go before any tribunal which may discuss the business in the most public manner." This challenge does not seem to have been accepted.

NO OTHER state shows such progress in the matter of railways as our own. At present there are thirty-two roads building in Pennsylvania, while in New York, which comes second on the list, there are but eleven. Many of these lines are short, but, by their large number, the stock is more generally diffused and the whole State is fast being opened up and developed. The main reason for this is that the products of the State are of so valuable and weighty a nature that railways are necessary to transport them to the markets. Iron is found in almost every county, coal is widely spread beneath a large portion of the State, and thus, while furnishing transportation for these, we give nearly all of our towns and villages communication with the outer world. There is probably no State in the world where so large a proportion of the towns it contains are so easily and quickly accessible, or that shows on the whole more steady and solid progress, than ours.

HOWEVER we may abhor the cruelties of Lopez, and regret his tyrannies, we cannot but admire his perseverance and courage. The Paraguayan people must be made of quite different stuff from the usual South American populations, to hold out as they do, clinging to one point when dislodged from another. It is true, they are fighting for "their altars and their fires," but these sanctuaries would be quite as sacred and secure under any other government as that of Lopez. There must be a fascination in that tyrant, of which we know nothing, that his oppressed people stick to him thus through thick and thin; and, much as we may regret any reverse met with by the troops of the allies, we confess to a lingering sympathy with the savage successor of Dr. Francia.

THE New York *Herald* asserts that Professor Agassiz began his course of lectures at Harvard College this year by stating "I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis as given in the Bible." The Boston *Post* denies this and says it is not so. The people of Boston would be likely to know if the statement were true; if not true, it is about as malicious a falsehood as could well have been manufactured, doing serious injury, in the minds of a very large class of people, to the savan and the College. The Professor may be one of those who believe the Bible to be altogether allegorical, or he may be one of those who do not believe it at all, but the general public can not be expected to know which, if either of these opinions, he holds, and is liable to place the very worst construction upon a statement which we certainly believe to be without truth.

THE prophets of severe winter weather have appeared all over the land, as fresh and lively as the first covey of partridges of a morning's hunt. They prophecy by goose bones, by corn, by squirrels and wild fowl and the nuts, all asserting most positively that we are to have a severe winter or a very cold "spell of weather," or something like that. They prophecy thus because it is easy. Last autumn they did just the same, and we had one of the mildest winters on record, yet these sons of the prophets looked complacent and satisfied, and raking together all of the few cold days averred, that they had so prophesied, and correctly. This year they come out stronger than last, because they know that two such exceptional seasons rarely come together. So they again consult the breast-bones and the squirrels, and give us their sage predictions in a general sort of a way like enough to be realized.

A NOTED firm of hotel keepers are building a new house at Saratoga which is expected to be the largest hotel in the world. It would be better worth boasting of if it were to be the safest. Watering place hotels are too often mere shells of brick or framed, fit only for fuel for the conflagrations which generally destroy them after a few years. When one of these rickety caravanseries burns, upon some windy summer night, we shall have a tale of horrors to frighten the public. The only thing which can finally put a stop to the building of these man-trap public buildings, is a general law prohibiting their construction, and efficient officers to see that it is enforced. In almost every American city there are houses of public resort, inns, theatres, halls, churches or schools, which might possibly be rendered more perilous by erecting a powder magazide in the basement, but not well otherwise. Those burn down, generally by good fortune when unoccupied, and new ones of the same pattern are erected in their stead.

IN SPITE of the prevalence of the old idea that great criminals can be detected by their countenances, it will not bear the test of actual experiment. Very often the vilest wretches are endowed with mild and benevolent faces, and the faces and expressions of some of the world's greatest philanthropists would be set down, by the general observer, as those of a quite different sort of person. This fact was recently very curiously exemplified in Paris, where some enterprising dealers, being unable to procure photographs of the great sensational murderer, Troppman, labeled and sold as his a large number of portraits of the illustrious Hungarian orator and statesman, Monsieur Deak, whose innocent features excited the proper amount of loathing, and critical physiognomical remark from the discerning purchasers.

A Washington dispatch says:

> "Indications here show that the fight next winter in Congress is going to be on the coal and salt tariffs. New England will attempt to have the tariff taken off coal thinking to get it cheaper for manufacturing purposes. This Pennsylvania will, of course, combat. The Syracuse and Ohio salt districts will try and prevent the removal of the tariff on salt. Even if the tariffs on these articles should be removed, it is not probable that the importation would be increased, for during the past seven years the decrease in the coal and salt importation has scarcely been perceptible, while the tariffs have largely increased from year to year."

VICE ADMIRAL PORTER retires from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on Friday, and will be superseded by Commodore Worden, of Monitor fame.

The New Attorney General.

The following correspondence is printed:

> "EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
> HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, '69. }
>
> "Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.—SIR:—Placing the highest confidence in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and as a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.
>
> "Should you determine to accept, I desire that you do so without delay and notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office. Very respectfully,
>
> "JOHN W. GEARY, Governor."

To which Judge Brewster responded as follows:

> "PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, '69.
>
> "To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor—SIR:—Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.
>
> "I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it.
>
> "It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability. With regard, very respectfully yours,
>
> "F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

A Philadelphia journal says: While the loss to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas will be one not easily repaired, the public will be the gainer by the change which removes Judge Brewster to a field of larger usefulness. Born in 1825, he is now in the very prime of life and in the full vigor of intellect. He thus enjoyed such rare opportunities for the study of his chosen profession, that he was admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age. From that time to the date of his elevation to the bench, his career at the bar was one of unusual brilliancy and success. In 1862, and again in 1865, he was elected to the important and responsible position of City Solicitor, and in 1866 to that of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His career upon the bench has been eminently satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. To the discharge of the duties of his new position he brings a thorough and varied culture, a ripe experience, a perfect mastery of all the complicated details of the law, a commanding eloquence and an unblemished reputation.

The same journal, in a sketch of the life of Judge Brewster, states that he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, and speedily enjoyed a very large range of professional employment, more especially in civil cases, but with many brilliant experiences in the ministry of the criminal law. The Kirkpatrick and Cunningham cases are especially to be noted. Appointed City Solicitor of Philadelphia in '62, he took part in the Girard will case, winning the most critical approval by the bearing and ability which he displayed. He also took conspicuous part in other litigations of great local interest. He was re-elected Solicitor for a second term by the unanimous desire of his party, but was speedily transferred to the bench of the Common Pleas, which he now leaves for the Attorney General's office.

The Judge is now the President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. This is a merited compliment, and shows the esteem in which he is held among the large body of worthy names composing the Alumni of our University.

With all his multifarious duties on the bench, Judge Brewster has yet found time to devote to book-making. He has published a continuation of "Wharton's Digest," a popular and useful work either for the student or practitioner, and a digest of the reported cases in Pennsylvania; the latter being quite recently from the press.

Woman's Work and Wages—Some Curious Facts.

From a careful observation of the field in which women labor, the following facts are adduced:

1. There are very few women engaged in any occupation aside from needlework over twenty-five years of age; the age of the majority does not average eighteen years. Girls generally commence work when they reach the age of fourteen, and nine out of ten, as soon as they become skilled and experienced hands—in spite of Miss Anthony's teachings and to their employers' disgust—get married, and ever after work only in their own households. Thus, few thorough, experienced and valuable workers can be found among women in any trade. New and young hands are constantly coming into the workshop, and the older and experienced are departing. This fact not only prevents many manufacturers and professional men from employing female labor at any price, but tends to keep the wages of the girls at a low figure. Several engravers attempted to employ female labor. The business is one peculiarly adapted to women, in which fancy can be indulged, and in which dexterity of hand is required. Apprentices were taken, and much time and trouble were expended in imparting a practical knowledge of the art to the fair ones. The apprentices made first-rate engravers in about three years, and the fact that they were not receiving so high a rate of wages as paid to males, caused them to be looked upon by employers as sources of profit. But the trouble occurred among the engravers—the girls were carried off by some ardent designers, just as the fair ones were getting useful as engravers.

It is as palpable an an acknowledged fact that few mature women are engaged in any manufacturing business. The old women make cheap shirts and pants and do "slop" work, but only young women set type, weave cloth, and do other kinds of work requiring experience and ability.

2. There is very little suffering known among the young women who have mastered some useful calling. No complaints come from them in relation to "soulless and fraudulent employers" and "starvation wages." They are not well paid, but they receive sufficient to live upon.

3. Women that are in needy circumstances find it difficult to procure employment on account of their own unfitness to do anything useful, rather than on account of the narrowness of the field of labor open to them. Not one in two hundred women, thrown upon their own resources, can do anything but the plainest kind of needlework; not one in fifty is even a superior needlewoman. The number of applicants for plain sewing is immense, and to this fact is owing the miserable pittance offered sewing women for their work.

4. There is always plenty of work for women as house servants at places where they would be well fed, well paid and well treated, but American women are too proud to occupy such a menial position.—*N. Y. Times.*

Ages of American Authors.

The following list of the ages of living American authors will, no doubt, prove of interest to our readers. It has been compiled with care, and will be found, we think, entirely correct: Gulian C. Verplanck, 87; Richard H. Dana, 83; George Ticknor and Charles Sprague, 78; John Neal, 76; John P. Kennedy, 75; Sarah J. Hale, 74; William C. Bryant, 73; Stephen A. Tyng, Francis Leiber and George Bancroft, 70; William H. Seward and Catherine E. Beecher, 69; Lydia M. Child and Leonard W. Bacon, 68; William H. Furniss and Ralph Waldo Emerson, 67; Horace Bushnell and George D. Prentice, 66; William Gilmore, Simms and M. F. Maury, 64; Theodore S. Fay, John G. Whittier, Louis Agassiz and H. W. Longfellow, 62; James Freeman Clarke, Isaac McLellan and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 60; Charles Sumner, Horace Greely and Alfred B. Street, 59; Harriet Beecher Stowe and Samuel Osgood, 58; C. R. Cranch and John S. Dwight, 57; J. T. Headley, W. H. C. Hosmer, H. T. Tuckerman, Henry W. Bellows, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, 56; Richard H. Dana, Jr., and John Lothrop Motley, 55; John G. Saxe and Epes Sargent, 54; E. A. Duyckink and Park Godwin, 53; James T. Fields, John Bigelow and Arthur Cleveland Coxe, 52; William E. Channing, H. Giles, Mrs E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, F. S. Cozzens, E. P. Whipple and James Russel Lowell, 51; Julia Ward Howe, Thomas W. Parsons, C. A. Bristed and Herman Melville, 50; T. B. Reed, Samuel Ellet, J. G. Holland and Edward Everett Hale, 58; Alice Cary, William R. Alger, James Parton and Donald G. Mitchell, 47; Francis Parkman and George W. Curtis, 46; Richard H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, Bayard Taylor and Charles G. Leland, 45; Mary A. Denison and Charles L. Brace, 43; Paul H. Hayne, Mary L. Booth and William Crosswell Doane, 38; Wm. Swinton, 35; Ellen Louise Chandler and James Grant Wilson, 35; Thomas B. Aldrich and E. S. Rand, Jr., 33.—*Appletons' Journal.*

IT IS noted as a remarkable fact that it has been found impossible to obtain a verdict of guilty in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, except in cases where the amount involved was small and the parties not prominent. One or two of the jurymen always "hang."

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. B. READ.

The following is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written:

> Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
> The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
> Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
> When all his fields are lying brown and bare.
>
> The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
> O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
> Sent down the airs greeting to the mills,
> On the dull thunder of alternate flails.
>
> All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
> The hills seemed further and the stream sang low;
> As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
> His winter log with many a muffled blow.
>
> The embattled forests, erewhile armed with gold,
> Their banners bright with every martial hue,
> Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
> Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.
>
> On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;
> The dove fleeter heard his sighing mate's complaint;
> And, like a star, slow drowning in the light,
> The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.
>
> The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
> Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
> Silent, till some lone dog, long grown to view,
> His alien horn, and then was heard no more.
>
> Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
> Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;
> And where the orioles swung her swaying nest,
> By every light wind like a censer swung.
>
> Where sang the noisy masters of the caves,
> The busy swallows circling ever near—
> Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
> An early harvest and a plenteous year;
>
> Where every bird that waked the vernal feast,
> Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
> To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
> All was now silence, empty and forlorn.
>
> Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
> And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
> Alone the pheasant drumming in the vale,
> Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.
>
> There was no bud, no bloom, upon the bowers,
> The spiders moved their thin shrouds night by night;
> The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
> Sailed slowly by, passed noiseless out of sight.
>
> Amid all this, in this most dreary air,
> And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
> Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
> Firing the floor with its inverted torch;
>
> Amid all this, the centre of the scene
> The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
> Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyous mien
> Sat like a fate and watched the flying thread.
>
> She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
> Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
> And in the dead leaves still heard the stir
> Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.
>
> While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
> Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
> And twice war bowed to her his sable plume—
> He gave the sword to rust upon the wall.
>
> He gave the sword, but not the hand that drew
> And struck for liberty the dying blow;
> Nor him who, to his sire and country true,
> Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.
>
> Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
> Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
> Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
> Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.
>
> At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
> Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene;
> And loving neighbors soothed her careful shroud,
> While death and winter closed the autumn scene.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, securing nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system, its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles; it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled DR. KEYSER, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks, and in some cases, cholera, are the result. Everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the disasters arising from illness at this time, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilerants quickly expels the accumulated impurities of the system, and purifies the fluids of the body. It also gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the bilious and fever which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, and combining the virtues and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious principle has been expelled, this incomparable preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of the kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the thousands who have experienced its benefits during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any medicine advertised in the columns of the American press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh26

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct8:p71

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

WINTER GOODS.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.

Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,

OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.

The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue,

47 Sixth Street.

oct26:q28

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

At the Livery and Sale Stables of R. H. Patterson & Co., Seventh avenue, near Liberty street, on SATURDAY, 30th day of October, 1869, at 10 A. M., in addition to their regular sales, will be sold without reserve a FINE ROAD MARE, warranted to trot her mile below 3 minutes, 7 years old, sound and perfect; together with LIGHT NEW OPEN WAGON, HARNESS, &c., nearly new. Sale peremptory for want of use. JOHN H. SHEAHAN, Auctioneer.

oct26:q29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

TO-DAY IN DRY GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLES,

No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT 25 CENTS,

Double Width Alexander Poplins.

IN CHOICE COLORS.

AT 50 CENTS,

Double Width American Poplins,

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS—SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED GOODS.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

AT 87 1-2 CENTS,

DOUBLE WIDTH

CHANGEABLE POPLINS.

FULL YARD WIDE.

AT $1.50,

Changeable Dress Silks,

AT 87 1-2 CENTS,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT $1,00,

Waterproof Cloth.

BARGAINS IN

Heavy Country Flannels,
Shirting Flannels.
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Heavy Bed Quilts,
Beaver Cloth,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLES,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

WATCH REPAIRING

In All Its Branches.

The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches

CAREFULLY REPAIRED

By the

Most Experienced and Skillful Workman

In the city, Mr. WM. SCHARKE, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 320 Liberty street, who may now be found with

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

oct26:q17

GLASS FRUIT JARS,

The old and reliable

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS' UNION FRUIT JAR,

With tin cover and wire fastening. Cheapest and best in the market.

OFF SETT GLASS JARS,

With cork, in stock and for sale by

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS,

117 WATER STREET.

oct6:b45

NEW LARD.

REFINED

FAMILY LARD.

We are now packing NEW LARD of this seasons make. 3 Tierces, Ha f Bbls., Kegs 3lb., 5lb., and 10lb. PAILS, 50 LBS. Cases. For price Lists, Address

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

Cincinnati, O.

BUY YOUR

Watches and Jewelry

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We are constantly receiving new and elegant styles of Fine Goods, and sell them at a small profit. Call and see us.

WATTLES & SHEAFER.

oct21

STOLEN.—$100 RE

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,
This bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel6:tf

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker
Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets.

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS O S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at current market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 26, 1869.

The money market is working closer every day, and high rates of interest are demanded of all paper that cannot be discounted by the banks as regular customer paper, and is prime and well indorsed besides.

Government bonds suffered a further decline of one-quarter per cent. to-day, and new 6ss were selling at 117¼. The cause of this decline is attributed to lower gold quotations, but in fact is due to an indisposition to speculate on present quotations, and the investment demand is so limited that the Government is almost the only buyer in the market. We look for lower quotations before November first.

Gold is very dull and was barely maintained yesterday at 130⅜@130⅝, in anticipation of some startling news from Paris to day. In the absence of any unfavorable news from that quarter the market yielded to its natural tendency, which is towards lower quotations. The anticipation of the November interests without rebate is an additional cause for the weakness of gold.

Stocks are maintained at present quotations without any activity. Lower quotations must ensue before any considerable purchases for a rise will be made. The short interest is the only support of the market.

Money from 10 to 15 per cent. Business inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 130⅜; Silver, 125; Eighty-one's, 119½; Five Twenties, 1862, 120⅝; do 1864, 118½; do 1865, 119¼; do 1865, Consols, 117⅜; do 1867, 117¼; do 1868, 117¼; Ten Forties, 108, New York Central, 188½; Erie, 130⅝; Reading, 96½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 81¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 101; Chicago & Rock Island, 103½; Chicago & North Western, 71¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84; Adams Express Company, 56; Mercantile Union Express, 95½; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36¾; American Express Company 25.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,40	$6,50
Paris, per franc	20	20¼
Berlin, thaler	69½	70
Frankfort, florins	55½	58

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 130¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 119¼; Five-Twenties: 1862, 120⅝; do. 1864, 118¾; do. 1865, 119¼; Ten-Forties, 108; Five-Twenties, January, and July, 1865, 117½; do. do. 1867, 117¼; do. do. 1868, 117½; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107½; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 26, 1869.

Money steady at 5@7 per cent., chiefly 6, on call loans. Sterling a shade easier at 9¼. Gold dull; opened at 130¼, closing at 130⅛@130¼; carrying rates 3@6 per cent. The Holsatia took $940,000.

The final payment of 25 per cent. to creditors of Gold Exchange Bank will be made to-morrow, and the bank will pass into the control of its officers. The bank comes out of the affair with the loss of its surplus and about half its capital, which was $600,000. It will, therefore, have about $220,000 with which to go on. A meeting of the stockholders of Wells Fargo Express is called for November 15th, to consider the question whether the capital stock be increased from 10 to 15 millions.

Government heavy and lower. Coupons of '81, 119¾@119¾; do. '62, 120⅝@120⅜; do. '64, 118¾@118⅞; do. '65, 119¼@119½; do new, 117¾@117¾; do. '67, 117¾@117¾; do. '68, 117¼@117⅜. Ten forties, 108@108¼. Currency 6, 7¼@7¾.

State Bonds are dull but steady: Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees, 61¾; new do., 65¾; old Virginias, 59; new do., 53; old North Carolinas, 47; new do., 38¾.

Stocks steady but dull.

Five-Twenty Prices.—Canton, 53¼; Cumberland, 28¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾; Quicksilver, 13½; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 16¾; Adams Express, 55; Wells and Fargo, 20¾; American, 30; United States, 55; Pacific Mail, 89¾; New York Central, 188½; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 53; Harlem, 142¾; do. preferred, 141; Hudson, 172½; Reading, 96½; Michigan Centr'l, 122½; Lake Shore, 92¾; Ills. Central, 139, Pittsburgh, 105¾; North Western, 71¾; do. preferred, 84; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 69; do. preferred, 81; Wabash, 64¾; do. preferred 75; Fort Wayne, 84¾; Alton & Terre Haute, 31¼; do. preferred, 59; Chicago & Alton, 141½; do. preferred, 141¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¼; St. Joseph, 109¾; do. preferred, 109½; C. C. & C., 78.

Mining shares dull.

Boston prices—Calumet, 48; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 12; Hecla, 79; Quincy, 23.

The Sub-Treasurer sold $1,000,000 in gold at 130 1-100@130 15-100. Sub-Treasury balance, $91,209,913.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October, 26, 1869.

No very enviable position to enjoy is that of the reporter whose haunts lay in the oleaginous Duquesne way, where most do congregate those dealers and dabblers in oil who every once in a while cast off the skins of "bulls" and go into those of "bears." It is beyond the range of moral possibilities for a man to carry oil on both shoulders if he would have his reports faithful; and it certainly is impossible to be just at all times without causing a large portion of some heavy mass to lodge on the toes of those who might profit by the temporary veiling of truth. In one capacity as a marker down of current slippery things in oil circles we ever endeavor to tell facts, and if opinion is needed it is drawn from such facts, and no stretching of conscience or petted theory are permitted to destroy our judgment. Annoying exceptions have been made to our reports time and time again, first from "bulls" then from "bears," but we could not afford to give way to the pressure, and had to stand the brunt of abuse till old Time righted us. We have no interest pecuniarily or otherwise in oil, and can afford to be honest and independent of cliques or factions, knowing as the markets change and as we continue to stand still, recording events as they happen, those who imagine they have cause to abuse us to-day will encourage and sustain us to-morrow, while the friends of to-day may dip over into the places left vacant by the grumblers. It depends much which side a man is on in the regulation of his feelings and expressions towards us; but we assure all *we are on no side*, but independent and neutral, striving to do what is the square thing by everybody, regardless of fault-finding and abuse.

The oil market continues unsettled and considerably excited, and notwithstanding it is asserted that such a thing as a "corner" is not contemplated, is no part of the programme there are those who are apprehensive, that this is the great object to be attained, and that nothing will be left undone to bring about, this result. The feeling to-day was stronger for Refined, especially for this month's delivery, while the later months were reported a shade easier. The shipments continue large, and as we have repeatedly stated, are likely to continue so until the close of the month.

CRUDE.

The market is firm for spot or this month's delivery, with but very little offering, especially good gravities. Sale of 1,000 bbls seller October at 15½, and 1,000 seller until December 1st at 15¾. Spot may be quoted at 15½@15¾; and buyer all year at 16.

REFINED.

Sale 500 bbls October at 34; 500 do at 34½; October to December quoted at 33@33½; and November and December at 33½@33¾.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	25c
Eclipse Spindle	80c

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 840, on account G S Thomas; Peerless Oil Works 480, on account G. S. Thomas; Jas Wilkins 163, on account Philadelphia & Boston Petroleum Co; Cosmos Oil Works 818, on account Fisher Bros; Brilliant Oil Works 320, on account Parker, Thompson & Co; Commercial Oil Works 80, on account W Bartle; Penn Oil Works 480, on account Owston & Sowers; Brilliant Oil Works 320, account Owston & Sowers; McCutcheon 400, on account Pool Bro. Total..... 5,801 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Fulton. M. & Co., 203 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 284 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro., 534 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter, 143 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 534 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 678 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 176 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. 338 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 2,995

OIL SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENNA. R R.

A. D. Millar 106 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co. 372 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 163 bbls refined P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co. 273 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Refining Co. 100 bbls oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia. Total Refined..... 1,014

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 312 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Bacon & Co., 160 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 101 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co. 466 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia. Total..... 1,039 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October, 26 1869.

There are no new or really important characteristics in our general markets worthy of special notice. We can report a continued steady demand for most of the leading commodities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, and this under existing circumstances, is about all that can be expected. In the absence of an outlet to the east, there is a strong competition for the local trade, and the consequence is that margins are exceedingly small; we are in hopes, however, that the disadvantages which Pittsburgh labors under, commercially, will soon be removed.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged—4@4¼ for Soda, and 9 for Pearls.

APPLES—In active demand and we can report sales $2,50@3,00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3,50@4,00 for choice.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand and we continue to quote prime to choice at 33@35. On common packed plenty and dull at 20@22c.

BEANS—Sales at $2,25@2,50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 4½@5 cents.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $10@15 per bbl—the outside figure for Sackett's choice "belle" berries.

GHEESE—Is firm and tending upward: we now quote at 16@20, the outside figure for prime New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and tending upward, but unchanged, 30½@31, for small lots of standard brands.

CHESTNUTS — Cannot be quoted above $5,50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts. per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts. for bright quarters, and 12@14c for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced—sales reported at 30@32.

FEATHERS—Steady: quoted at 85@90 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is weak and rather dull, with a supply fully up to the demand. Good Ohio winter wheat flours are offered and have been sold in round lots, to dealers, at $5,75, delivered here. We continue to quote, in store, at $5,00@6,50, the outside figure for choice. No complaint can now be made in regard to the high price of flour, as it is lower now than it has been for several years.

GRAIN—Wheat is offering pretty freely, and the market is dull, even at the decline; so far as we can learn, none of the mills will pay over $1,20 for prime red, and it begins to look as though dealers who are holding will lose money. Oats in fair supply but unchanged; 40 to 47 on track, and 50 in store. Rye is dull and prime Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot be quoted above $1@1,05—it is said that No. 1 Chicago can be laid down here at 95. Corn is quiet and unchanged; sales of mixed at 90@95, and prime yellow at 98@1$. The barley market, to use a common phrase, is sick and unsettled: in many instances farmers are holding in hopes of better prices, while on the other hand, brewers and malsters are holding back in expectation of a still further decline. We quote nominally at $1,20@1,30, as to quality and condition.

HAY—May be fairly quoted at $15@20 per ton, from country wagons.

HUSKS—Higher; sales at 3@3¼.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, is quoted at $1,44@1,46, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peach Blows 50 cts. per bushel. Prime Jersey Sweets are being sold at $4,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, at 17@17¼; Clear Ribbed Sides, 20¾; Ribbed Sides, 20; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 23@23¼. Prime kettle rendered Lard, 19¼@20 in tierces; in kegs 21. Mess Pork, $32,75@33.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 55 to 65 cents per pair, according to size.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,40, and but little offering in this market. Timothy seed is dull and nominal at $4@4½. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer, with sales of car load lots at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sold in Allegheny market at $12 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton quiet and without decided change; sales 1,800 bales at 26½c for Middling Uplands. Flour: receipts were 19,286 bbls; market heavy and prices 5@10c lower: sales 11,600 bbls at $5,85@6,25, superfine State and western; $5,80@6,30, extra western; $6,45@7, white wheat extra; $5,95@6,55, R. H. O.; $6,25@6,75, extra St. Louis; $7 @8,50, good choice do., closing heavy; included in the sales were 4,000 bbls low to good extras for export at $5,75@6,35. Rye Flour quiet: sales 280 bbls were made at $4,80@6,25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firm; sales 200 bbls western at $1,21, free. Wheat: receipts 99,278 bus; opened a shade firmer and closed quiet at about yesterday's prices; sales of 116,000 bus at $1,10@1,15 for rejected No. 3 spring, $1,35@1,37 for No. 2 do., $1,28 for common winter red Illinois, $1,45 for amber Tennessee, $1,60 for white Michigan, $1,44@1,45 for winter red and amber western; chiefly $1,40@1,43½. Rye dull; sales of 800 bus western at $1,05@1,06. Barley in moderate request; sales of 10,500 bus at $1,30@1,33 for two-rowed State, and $1,53 for Canada West. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts of 26,010 bush; 2@3c better and active; sales of 79,000 bus at 80c@$1,00 for unsound mixed western, 1,02@1,07 for sound do. Oats: receipts, 29,823 bus; without decided change, with sales of 52,000 bus at 61@63½c for new southern and western. Rice firm; Carolina 8½@9¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales 750 hhds at 11⅝@12c for Cuba; 12@12¼c for Porto Rico; 460 bxs Havana at 11⅝@12¼c. Molasses steady. Hops quiet at 15@40c for American. Petroleum firm at 18¾@19c for crude; 33½@34c for refined. Linseed oil quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet at 47½@48c. Pork firmer; sales 480 bbls at $31,75@31,80 for mess, closing at $31,50 cash: $25,50@26,25 for prime: $27,50@28,50 for prime mess. Beef steady: sales 125 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess; $12 @17,50 for new extra mess. Beef hams steady; sales 50 bbls at $18@25. Cut meats unchanged; sales 158 pkgs at 14¾@15c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Middles quiet: sales 80 bxs ice cured at 17¾c; also, 20,000 lbs long clear at 17c in bulk. Lard unchanged: sales 125 tierces at 18⅜@18½, chiefly 17¾c for steam; 18@18¾c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 20@25c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 17@18¾c. Freights to Liverpool firm; shipments of 12,000 bu wheat per steamer at 10½c.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat closed steady with a moderate inquiry. Rye dull, $1,05@1,06. Oats steady, 61@62½c for western. Corn firmer with a good inquiry at 92@$1,00 for unsound, $1,03@1,08 for sound mixed western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef steady, with moderate inquiry. Cut meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard steady, 17¾c for prime steam. Eggs unchanged, with moderate inquiry.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Eastern Exchange steady at 1-10 off par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet and easier at $4,20@4,50 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and 2½@3c lower, with sales of No. 1 at $1@1,02½; No. 2 at 95@97c and closing at 95@95½c for No. 2; this afternoon the market was inactive at 95c cash and seller November 98 for No. 2. Corn dull and ¼@¾c lower, with sales at 66@66c, and closing quiet at 65½@65¾c, and rejected at 63¼@64c; this afternoon the market was inactive at 65@65¼c seller for No. 2. Oats quiet and ⅜@1c lower, with sale of No. 2 at 39¼c and closing at 39½c for No. 2. Rye quiet and ½@1c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 75c, No. 2 at 71@72c, rejected at 66@66c, and closing at 70c for No. 1 and 72c for No. 2. Barley dull; No. 2 declined ¾c, closing at 1 cash and seller November. Highwines more active at $1,12@1,13, closing firm at $1,12. Sugar: 13½@14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Mess Pork inactive and nominal, $30@31,25 for new and old. Lard 16¾@17c. Green Hams 14¾c. Sweet Pickled Hams 15¾@16c. Short ribs, cured, 16c. Short Clear Middles, cured, 17c. Old Dry Salted Shoulders nominal at 13¾@14c. Freights dull, at 7c on wheat to Buffalo. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—9,304 bbls flour, 166,438 bush wheat, 58,585 bush corn, 7,150 bush oats, 6,185 bush rye, 44,718 bush barley, 2,985 head hogs. Shipments—17,476 bbls flour, 151,471 bush wheat, 51,431 bush corn, 55,710 bush oats, 3,173 bush rye, 5,073 bush barley, 1,738 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Tobacco strong at 8¾@9¾c for lugs, 10@12½c for dark leaf; no other qualities in market. Cotton unchanged at 24@24½. Hemp firm; not much demand. Whisky nominal and dressed at $2,53. Flour dull and weak; spring and fall super at $4@4,75, extra at $4,75@5,10, double extra at $4,50@4,75 treble extra at $5,50@6 and family at $7 @7,75. Wheat firm and generally better. No. 2 to choice spring, mainly Missouri brasaks, at 90@97c. No. 2 red at $1,05 1,11. No. 1 do at $1,12@1,20, choice at $1,25@1,27½, choice white at $1,35@1,40. Corn firm at 82@86 for mixed, 84@87c for yellow, 92@$1 for white; latter for fancy. Oats unchanged at 40½@50c in bulk, and 48@50c in sacks. Barley dull at $1,25@1,40 for prime to choice Minnesota spring; $1,85 for fall. Rye very heavy, buyers holding off; small sales at 65@70c. Whisky steady at $1,15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping, @30c for jobbing salt; clear sides 19¾@20c. Lard dull and nominal. Cattle a good supply and steady at 2¼@6½c. Hogs dull at 8½@8c. Receipts: flour 6,200 bbls; wheat 28,200 bush; corn 12,700; oats 15,300; barley 7,900; rye 3,200; hogs 2,260.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Flour unchanged; family $5,50@5,75. Wheat dull and heavy at $1,10@1,15. Corn quiet and unchanged; new 60c, old 85@87c. Oats unchanged; white ranges from 50 to 56c. Rye 90@95c. Barley dull and prices nominal. Cotton firm; middling 25½c. Tobacco is in more demand; sales of 102 hhds at $8,50@11,50 for lugs. Pork dull at $31,12. Mess Pork dull at $31. Lard declined to 16¾c, and dull. The stock of bacon now here is in the hands of one party, and he is jobbing it out at 15c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Green meats quiet but firm, 13¼@13¾c for hams and 13½c. Butter is in fair supply, and a shade lower; fresh 29@33c. Cheese firm and in good demand at 17¾@18½c. Linseed oil declined to 95@98c, and dull. Lard oil $1,35@1,38. Petroleum firm at 32@33c for refined. Whisky in large demand. Exchange steady at 1-10 per cent. discount buying, and par selling. Money market is close.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer and 2c better; No. 1 red $1,14; No. 2 do. $1,10, and demand moderate. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats steady, rather firmer and held at 42@43c for No. 1 state. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1 held at 95@$1; No. 2 90c. Barley—receipts good and quiet; state ranges at $1@1,20; Canada $1,20@1,35. Petroleum steady and firm; refined held at 18@18¾c; prime held at same rates, but quiet; 29@29½c standard white in large lots; small lots for retail trade 32@33c; crude firm at $6,60 per bbl.

TOLEDO, October 26.—Flour quiet. Wheat more active, but closed weak; regular white Michigan $1,12, amber $1,12, No. 1 red $1,17, No. 2 do. $1,13, No. 3 do $1,05. Corn 1c better; No. 81c. No. 2 80c. Oats 1c better; No. 1 48c, No. 2 46c. Freights: 4½c and 10c to Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts: 5,500 bbls flour, 27,900 bush wheat, 6,000 bush corn, 4,500 bush oats, 10,000 bush barley. Shipments: 6,700 bbls flour, 9,300 bush wheat, 13,600 bush corn, 12,900 bush oats, 3,500 bush rye.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—Bagging quiet at 26@27c. Cotton quiet; middlings at 25c. Flour active; superfine at $4,50. Wheat; red at $1; white at $1,15. Corn at 85c. Oats at 50c. Rye at 90c. Leaf Tobacco more active; sales 57 hhds at $7,50@16,00 for lugs to cutting leaf. Provisions firm with an upward tendency. Mess pork at $31. Bacon; shoulders at 17c; clear rib at 20c; clear side at 21c. Lard at 18¾c. Whisky steady; raw at 1,12. Hogs held at 9¾@10c; no killing to-day; in pen, 500 head.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Rye steady at $1,05@1,10. Corn firm; yellow at $1,02@1,05, and 1,07 for western at 94@98c. Oats at 57@58c. Barley; two rowed N. Y. at $1,24. Petroleum advanced; crude at 23 and refined at 34c. Provisions dull and drooping. Whisky steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, October 26.—Flour steady at $5,50@6,75. Wheat: receipts, 19,000 bus; stock in elevator, 275,000 bus, mostly No 1 white; market firm at the decline; extra white $1,27, No. 1 do, $1,11½@1,12, regular $1,07, amber $1,07. Barley $2,12 @2,15 per cental. Feed dull; less than 15c; Coarse Middlings 20c, and fine 30c.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Cattle dull at $3@3,87½ for Texas steers, $3,62½@4,75 for common to good cows; $3,37½@5,62½ for stockers; $6,50@6,75 for good shipping steers. Hogs quiet and 10@15c lower; sales at $8,40@9 for common; $9,10 @9,35 for fair to medium; $9,50@9,95 for good to choice.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour more active and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 for No. 1, 93½c No. 2. Oats light demand at 40c for No. 2. Corn steady at 70c for No. 2. Rye steady at 78c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Grain freights firmer at 7½c and 15c to Buffalo and Oswego.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Cotton quiet and firm at 24¼c; receipts, 1,248 bales; exports, 645 bales. Flour lower, superfine $4,50@5,00. Corn: old $1 and new 80c. Oats 62c. Hay $27@28. Bran $23,50. Pork $32. Lard 17½@20½c. Bacon weak; shoulders 17½c; sides 21c.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Flour dull, weak and nominally unchanged. Wheat very dull; held at $1,40@1,45. Corn dull and old sold at $1,10@1,18; new 96c@$1, rye $1,10@1,12. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1,25.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Hogs are in good demand at $9,50@10,50, and the receipts light.

N. Y. Dry Goods Market—Oct. 26.

The dry goods market is steady, with a fair inquiry for all staple cotton at the recent decline. Printing cloths 56@60 are held at 6⅝c, 64x64 at 7¼c for good, and 7¾c for extra brands; prints of best makes, 12@12½c; heavy brown sheetings—14c for southern and 15@16¼c for western brands; best brands Utica 64, 64½c; do. 10-4, 67½c; Amoskeag A bleached muslin, 15¼c; Blackstone do, 15c; Ballou & Son do, 14¾c; Barnsby, 11c; Green, 16c; brown drills, standard makes, 16¼@17c; Lancaster gingham, 27c; Amoskeag cambrics, 9c; do denims, 30c; Haymaker do, 17¾c; Stark bags, 14¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 26.—100 bbls flour, cwnigs; 150 bbls paper, R Christy; 90 hides, G H Anderson; 3 cars barley, 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 450 sks barley, Franklin & Vilsack; 900 do do, Spencer & McKay; 25 bxs cheese, W D Cooper & Co; 93 whisky bbls, Jos S Finch; 25 bbls highwines, Rodelheim & Heidler; 15 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark: 1 pkg butter, 2 do lard. S S Marvin; 30 doz brooms, W Millar & Co; 9 bgs nuts, Woodworth & Davison; 6 bbls potatoes, J Hinchliff; 100 bbls flour, 200 sks do, Sam Lindsay Jr; 25 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 2 cars corn, G B Leech; 400 sks flour owner; 100 bbls do, Shomaker & Langenheim; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 30 bbls cranberries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls spirits, J Frederick; 10 bbls whisky, 5 do gin, Jos S Finch & Co; 8 bales broom corn, Jas Connor; 50 bbls hides, Boyd, M & Co; 50 hides, G N Hoffstott; 15 bales broom corn, H R McClellan & Co; 7 bbls sizing, W Egolf; 10 bbls broom handles, Z B Taylor; 5 bbls alcohol, R. Sellers & Co; 12 dict brooms, Means & Coffin; 5 bbls shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 24 bbls peas, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD October 26.—1 car corn, J W Simpson; 3 cars pig iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 cars 1 sorre, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Bro; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 cars do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 140 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls oil, J Parker; 4 bxs, 1 keg ink, 25 bxs mudtags, W S Haven & Co; 6 bbls oat meal, 10 kgs pearl barley, D Haworth; 8 do Strickler & M; 50 bgs feed, 18 do rye, 42 do oats, Graham & M; 51 sks oats, 24 bbls apples, Meanor & Harper; 4 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 107 sks barley, 93 do rye, Wendel & Co; 18 do do, J & S Negley; 30 bbls flour, J Gregg; 165 bgs wheat, W J Meek; 56 bbls oil, J Spear; 175 bgs oats, Bingham & Laing; 368 bbls apples, 8 do cider, H Rea Jr; 5 do do, J Reppart; 15 do do, J A Graff; 5 bbls potatoes, 24 do apples, W J Steel; 10 do do, 50 do do, Baringgerman & O'Brien; 60 bbls apples, 5 do cider, W H Graff & Co; 25 do sweet potatoes, W Armstrong; 25 bbls apples, H Riddle; 4 do cider, Head & M; 2 cars hay, G H Allerton.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 26.—15 bbls liquor, J Bryer; 13 bxs mdse, S S White; 6 do do, E C Thorn; 6 do do, Buckhart & H; 3 do do, E A Broadnead; 6 do do, G W Gardner; 10 tes lard, J H Parker; 1 cask bacon, Dalzell & Z; 5 bbls liquor, S McClurg; 50 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 24 bgs oats, S Hood; 12 do do, 44 do barley, 10 do corn, 9 do rye, F Schild; 10 bbls flour, Weyman & Bro; 11 bgs wheat, 24 do rye, 16 do oats, 27 do barley, Meanor & H; 6 bbls eggs, 48 do potatoes, J A Graff; 40 bbls corn meal, 5 do flour, Hipley & B; 190 do flour, S Lindsay; 10 bbls apples, Stein Bro; 17 bgs potatoes, H Ewing; 26 do oats, McCallum Bro's; 24 do barley, J M Carson; 81 do do, 25 do wheat, Dalzell oats, McHenry & Co; 100 do barley, 21 do wheat, 30 do rye, 95 do oats, P Duff & Son; 180 bgs oats, D R Herron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 26.—2 cars bark, W Fiacuus & Son; 1 car metal, H Woodsides; 3 bbls butter, Jacobi & Scholl; 1 bbl chestnuts, 1 do onions, Voigt, M & Co; 50 bbls tar, Cosmos Oil Works; 15 bbls apples, J Jenkins; 17 sks potates, Jas Butler; 23 do oats, J Crane; 31 do do, 3 do rye, Adams & A; 3 cars metal, McKnight, P & Co; 74 sks wheat, 46 do oats, Scott & Gisel; 12 do walnuts, A B Copeland; 2 do do, W M Logan & Co; 38 sks oats, Geo Stamales.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 26.—100 bbls flour, J B McKee; 2 cars ore, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 2 cars lumber J Nanz; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & Robertson; 26 bbls rye flour, Rippley & Beckert; 2 do eggs, 2 pkgs butter, R & A Sheriff; 2 cars corn, G B Leech; 400 sks flour owner; 100 bbls do, Shomaker & Langenheim; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 30 bbls cranberries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls spirits, J Frederick; 10 bbls whisky, 5 do gin, Jos S Finch & Co; 8 bales broom corn, Jas Connor; 50 bbls hides, Boyd, M & Co; 50 hides, G N Hoffstott; 15 bales broom corn, H R McClellan & Co; 7 bbls sizing, W Egolf; 10 bbls broom handles, Z B Taylor; 5 bbls alcohol, R. Sellers & Co; 12 dict brooms, Means & Coffin; 5 bbls shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 24 bbls peas, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point with four and a half feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather clear and cold.

There has been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report. The Sallie, from Louisville, is about due and will probably arrive to-night.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is announced to leave for Cincinnati this afternoon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The Mollie is in all respects, one of the best boats, that comes to this port and she is in excellent condition for business.

The Grendale, Capt. Hare, is making engagements for St. Louis, and the Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, will depart for New Orleans just as soon as the water will admit.

The Belle, Capt. H. H. Sholes, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

The new steamer, Henry A. Jones, is announced to depart for New Orleans on Saturday.

The Monongahela, according to our lates advices, was still rising at its headwaters.

—The John Lumsden broke her shaft below Evansville Friday.

—The Cumberland river packet Tyrone is to have new boilers, of Hillman's Tennessee iron, put in, at an expense of $3,000.

—At New Orleans the National has been sold to Capt. Johnson, of Mobile—terms not definitely settled. She will be delivered on the arrival of the H. S. Turner from St. Louis.

—The Maggie Hays now lying at Cincinnati waiting for water, has for Wheeling 300 tons ore and fire clay, and for Pittsburgh about 200 tons freight, including 700 bbls. flour, 527 sks shipstuff, 51 bbls. bone dust, 206 bales hay, 200 bbls. clay, &c., &c.

—Latest advices from Red and Quachita rivers are that navigation in either is attended with a great deal of trouble, such as lying up at night, getting aground, breaking large hawsers in pulling from one point to another. Should the rise in question recede rapidly, an advance in the rates of freight will be the result.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Mr. Sam Barr, Jr., formerly clerk on the Great Republic, has been appointed clerk of the snagboat S. B. Long, in succession to C. Benjamin, resigned. Mr. Barr left here Saturday to join the Long, and assume the duties of his new position. The Long is now at work between St. Louis and Cairo, coming down.

—The Arkansas river is still very low, and there is no indication of improvement. The water in that river has never been so low as it is now in eighteen months. Boats with any kind of a load have much trouble, and spars are indispensable. White river is in good condition comparatively, and has five feet, Augusta, Arkansas, boats are hard to find in the Arkansas to Little Rock.

—When the explosion of the boiler of the Revolution occurred, a fragment was propelled through the cabin of the flatboat lying alongside, killing a woman who was near her end with consumption. The terrible missile then plunged close to a party of picknickers on shore, covering them with dirt and sand. Capt. Daye Hiner had just left the boat and was only sixty feet away from it when the boiler burst. The boat sank, but will be raised and repaired, and the machinery recovered.

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing in that city, says: In 1843 ice ran here in the river on the 17th of November. On the 5th of December wagons crossed on the ice. On the 10th of January, 1844, the ice broke up, and on the 1st of February the river closed again—ice fourteen inches thick. Ice melted with the heat of the weather on the 10th of March, and boats left with only three feet to Cairo. The first boat, John Auli, left for the Missouri river on the 6th of April. On the 24th of April the Amaranth arrived at Galena.

RIVER PACKETS.

VICKSBURG, NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer MESSENGER, Capt. JESSE DEAN, will have for the above and intermediate ports on first trip.
SHRIVER & SWANEY,
se28 PLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS

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CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is *furnished to the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $5 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $1.

Fined.—Yesterday Deputy Mayor Nichols fined John Hamilton, a man about fifty years of age, twenty-five dollars and costs for being intoxicated and endeavoring to raise a disturbance on Penn street, Seventeenth Ward,

Coffee Assaulted.—John Coffee complained to Alderman Koenig, yesterday, that David Rees had struck him on the left side of the head with his fist. The attack was made in Dufley's saloon, Fourth avenue. The police are looking for Rees.

Teacher Elected.—The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education, at the meeting yesterday, elected Prof. Paul F. Rohrbacher, of the Western University, Prof. of German in the High School. He will commence the duties of the position November 1st, 1869.

Not Due.—Michael Fass stated to Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday that Robert Bell, Jr. had obtained $25 from him on a loan by representing that he had eight hundred dollars due him, with part of which, when received, he would pay the loan. Bell was arrested and held for a hearing.

Malicious Throwing—Yesterday, B. W. Geldon made information before Alderman Shaler, charging George Smith with maliciously, as he believed, the offense consisting in throwing a large stone through a plate glass window, completely demolishing it. Smith settled all damages and thus arranged the case.

Which is the Thief.—Yesterday morning George Decker made information at the Mayor's office, charging Celia Webster with the larceny of $58, a watch, a locket and a pair of kid gloves. Celia was arrested and taken to the office, where she in turn made information charging Decker, whose real name she says is Frank McKee, with the larceny of $10 in cash and a pawn ticket. Both parties were locked up for a hearing.

Aggravation.—Patrick Oneil is on rather bad terms with two of his neighbors, especially Mary Edwards and Rebecca Palmer, who, he alleges, takes all occasions to annoy him. The latest case was the daubing of the front door of his dwelling with an article not mentionable, neither pleasant in odor. The parties reside in Cooperstown. He complained yesterday before Alderman McMasters of their conduct, and had warrants issued for their arrest.

Run Over.—Yesterday morning Charley Gill, a little boy four years of age, while standing alongside of the track of the Pleasant Valley Railway, near Beaver street, Allegheny, by some means stumbled and fell in front of one of the cars passing at that moment. One of the wheels went over the left leg, but fortunately only inflicted a severe gash just above the ankle, leaving the bone intact. He was taken to his home on Carroll street, Second ward, and medical attendance secured.

Happy Family.—Mrs. Sarah Johns yesterday caused warrants to be issued by Alderman McMasters, for the arrest of her husband, Mordecai Johns, and step-daughter, Mary Kennedy, for larceny, the accusation being charged with feloniously carrying off a lot of household goods, the property of prosecutrix. Most of the goods were secured by the officer with a search warrant. Mrs. Kennedy was arrested and stated she had received the goods from her father. The case will be further investigated.

South Side Cutting Affray.—Mr. John Faller, the young man who was seriously cut at the saloon of John Leonard, in Lower St. Clair township, Saturday night, an account of which we published on Monday, is still under the care of Dr. Frank McCormick, Patrick Rogers, Andrew Bearning, James Smith, Frank Daniels and John Leonard, the parties under arrest for participating in the affray, were before the Mayor yesterday, but, at the request of the physician attending Faller the hearing was continued until Saturday.

Pleasant Opening.—Mr. Adam Weigand, a caterer without many equals in the city, opened his elegant new dining rooms last night at No. 186 Smithfield street, by a grand, complimentary banquet to members of the press and other invited guests. His rooms are among the most inviting in the city, while he promises to vie with any other establishment in the keeping of his tables. We wish him that large share of patronage which is due his enterprise, ability and ability, and ask our friends to pay him a visit in his elegant new quarters, where they will be hospitably entertained in the true style of the good olden times.

Sabbath School Concert.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Sabbath School concert for the benefit of the Wesley Chapel Sabbath School Library, to be given in the Wesley Chapel to-morrow evening. We promise promising all who attend a rare treat, as we understand Chaplain McCabe, the sweet singer of the West, will be present, and Dr. Ebert will preside at the organ. Admission twenty-five cents, concert to commence at 7.45. As this is for a noble work we hope all Church going people will crowd the house.

Pugnacious Boarder.

James McAloney was twice brought before Alderman Taylor yesterday. His landlady, Margaret J. Devlin, alleges he attempted to cut his board bill, and when caught up made all manner o threats against her. He arranged this before the magistrate by paying the bill and all costs. Returning to the house, he again, it is alleged, manifested a pugnacious disposition by knocking in a door and otherwise conducting himself in a hostile way. For this offense he was again taken before the Alderman and committed, in default of bail, for trial.

Highway Robbery.

Yesterday morning Mr. McKelvy, an elderly gentleman, who keeps a feed store in the sixth ward, made information before the Mayor, charging two persons, whose names we omit for prudential reasons, with highway robbery. Mr. McKelvy, it appears, was passing through an alley running from Seventh avenue to Washington street, Monday evening about eight o'clock, when the two men came up behind him and one of them garroted him while the other rifled his pockets of two hundred and ten dollars. Warrants were issued.

Lecture.

Mr. G. W. Green, a young colored law student, delivered an interesting lecture in the Wylie Street African Church, to a crowded audience of his own race. His subject was the progress and development of the colored race in the Union, a theme which he handled with considerable ability and to the great satisfaction of his auditors, who were not sparing in applause and other evidences of approval. Mr. Green is a native of North Carolina, had been a slave, but became free during the rebellion. He has since been applying himself diligently to the study of law, in which he has made commendable advancement. His lecture was very creditable, and evinced talents of more than ordinary character.

Charitable Forsooter.

Bonnie Nolan, an old gentleman, was brought before Alderman Morgland yesterday, charged with the larceny of a lot of lumber belonging to James Gillespie. The lumber somehow floated away from Mr. Gillespie's landing and found its way, in reduced pieces, into Bonnie's wood yard. As it was his first time such a loss had been suffered, the owner concluded to put a stop to it. When before the magistrate, however, his heart relented, and he agreed to release the defendant upon the payment of the costs of suit and five dollars to the Alderman, to be expended in relieving the poor. Bonnie at once plead poverty himself, and had the amount remitted to two dollars and a half, which he paid and secured his liberty.

Stone-Cutters' Wages.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of boss stone-cutters was held at the Columbia Engine House, Allegheny, for the purpose of arranging the wages of their employees for the winter season. This is a new arrangement, but seems to work well, and be mutually satisfactory. Heretofore no settled price has been fixed upon, and the wages have varied considerably, which, during last year, caused several strikes. At the commencement of the season which is now closing the employers, however, held a meeting and agreed upon a uniform rate, $4 25 per day, eight hours' work, for journeymen, during the summer season, commencing about March and ending in November. The employees agreed to this, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. At the meeting yesterday the rate was fixed at $3.50 per day for the winter season. The meeting was attended by all the heaviest contractors in the business, and the result will without doubt meet with the approval of all parties.

THE COURTS.

United States Distric. Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.—The cases of the United States vs. John and James Wright, reported as on trial yesterday, occupied the attention of the Court and are not yet concluded.

The Grand Jury returned bills of indictment against a number of persons for various offences under the Internal Revenue laws, and, having completed their labors, were discharged from further attendance.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

TUESDAY, October 26.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock A. M., a full bench being present.

Trunick vs. Smith. Indiana county. Argument concluded by Weir.

Weaver vs. Weible. Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird and Foster for plaintiff in error, and by Carson contra.

Best vs. Kuhns et al. Westmoreland county. Argued by Foster for plaintiff in error, and by Laird contra.

Wallace vs. Hussey. Westmoreland county. Argued by Budd and Cowan for plaintiff in error, and by Foster contra.

Sugar Creek overseers vs. Washington overseers. Armstrong county. Argued by Golden & Neale for plaintiff in error, and by Nutton contra.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, October 26.—In the case of O'Donnell vs. the owners of the steam tug Eagle, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-two cents.

Thomas I. Wood, et. al., vs. the owners of the steamboat "Panther." The alleged facts in this case are as follows: In the spring of 1868, the plaintiffs, who are dealers in coal, engaged the steamboat Panther to deliver some barges loaded with coal, at Louisville, and when near Sun Fish, about one hundred and thirty miles below this city on the Ohio river, the Panther collided with the towboat Ajax, and sunk the barges belonging to the plaintiffs. This action is therefore brought to recover the value of the coal boats and their contents.

Attachments were issued against the following named defaulting jurors: J. T. Adams, T. G. Bayne, Robert Coward, Jacob Ebert, J. H. Hillerman, George Kob, P. W. H. Latshaw, John Sheppard and James Stewart, and the Court ordered that they be held to answer for contempt in not appearing as commanded.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

147 O'Donnell et al. vs. McClintock & Cochran

25 Friend for use vs. Olnhausen's gar.

114 Let vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co. et al.

111 Roberts vs. Duff.

127 Troy vs. steamboat "Fairplay."

131 Rectors, &c., vs. St. Andrews Church of Pittsburgh vs. Hoag.

132 Gibson vs. Shirl.

133 Holmes vs. Rodgers et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.—The case of Campbell & Co., vs. Clark et ux., reported on trial yesterday, was resumed and concluded. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $281 87.

John Sadeller vs. George Blume. Action on an article of agreement to recover $360, alleged to be due and unpaid. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

89. Long vs. Smith.

147. Phelan vs. Stanley.

153. Davis vs. Finch.

159. Peebles vs. Peebles and wife.

181. Morrison, Bare & Co. vs. Hoffhouse.

174. Logan vs. Nicholson.

176. Hershberger vs. Spratt et el.

177. Foulke &c., vs. Haigh.

178. Smith vs. Gray.

179. Adams vs. Lipp.

183. R. J. Kennedy & Bros. vs. H. Rahe.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Mellon and Stowe.

TUESDAY, October 26.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Caroon indicted for the murder of Frank Schnecke, his son-in-law, reported on trial yesterday, was resumed.

The substance of the testimony taken on the part of the Commonwealth to the present time is as follows:

Dr. Schneckendecker was the first witness called in the case. He testified that he was called to see Schnecke, who had been shot in the abdomen with a gun or pistol ball, on the 18th of September, and attended him until the 21st, when he died from the effects of the wound received.

Dr. McCook, Sr., was next called, and also testified that Schnecke died from the effect of the pistol ball wound.

Dr. Hays was next called, and testified in substance the same as the preceding witnesses.

John Craig, Sr., was the next witness. He was in the defendant's saloon the day deceased was shot. Saw deceased coming out of the saloon and about an hour afterward defendant came out and demanded a coat deceased had on. Deceased was slow about taking off the coat, and some words passed between the parties, when defendant struck deceased, who then called defendant hard names. Defendant then struck deceased again. The coat was then taken off, and defendant took it and went in the bar-room with it. Thinks deceased did not strike Caroon; Caroon then came to the door with a pistol in his hand and pointed it along the door. Caroon then went into the house again and shortly afterwards Schnecke went in and walked up to the counter, when some words passed between he and Carson, who took up a glass or tumbler and struck deceased on the head. Witness then took hold of Schnecke and pulled him to the door, when he broke loose and went back into the room. Witness then walked out on the porch, and Schnecke followed. Caroon then came out and went across the road. He was pretty near the pike when Schnecke threw a stone at him, when Caroon turned around and fired at him. The stone had hardly hit before Caroon fired. Schnecke did not fall. I went in to catch Caroon and he turned around and shot me. I went away.

Captain John Wood was next called, and his testimony was corroborative of the preceding witness.

John D. Sloan was next sworn. He was in the saloon on the 18th of September, and saw difficulty between the bar-room and the deceased. His statement was about the same as that made by Mr. Craig.

William Grounds also saw the difficulty. His testimony did not differ in any material point from that of the preceding witness.

H. Blackmore was next sworn. Was two hundred yards from the saloon, and did not see the fight.

Andrew Matthews, sworn—Came up to Caroon's and saw Schneck in front of the house wi h a stone; saw Caroon come out of the house and go towards the pier; saw a stone going towards Caroon out of Schnecke's hands, and the first Caroon turned round and fired. The stone went two or three feet above Caroon's head.

Samuel Schofield, sworn—The testimony of this witness was a corroboration of all of the preceding witnesses.

Mr. Henderson was next called and sworn. His testimony did not elicit anything new.

John Johnston, sworn—Was at Carson's on the morning prior to the shooting. Saw Carson, who told him that Schnecke had been on a drunk the day before and was still drunk, and that he might hunt another job. Had heard the prisoner and Schnecke quarrelling and jangling within a year, at different times. The last time was about three or four months ago. I heard Carson say in the bar room that he would "kill the son of a b—h," meaning Schnecke.

John Kennedy, sworn—This witness saw the fight, and his statement was about the same in substance as that of the other witnesses who described the affray.

Hugh Roberts, sworn.—This witness saw part of the fight, and his statement did not differ materially from the other witnesses.

James Patterson was next called. Witness had a conversation with Caroon within three years, in which he, Caroon, said he would kill Schnecke.

Several other witnesses were called on the part of the Commonwealth, but there were no more facts developed in the testimony.

T. M. Marshall opened the case for the defense, making an able address to the jury.

James Martin, the first witness called by the defence, testified that he saw a part of the difficulty; saw Caroon in the door, and heard Schnecke call him bad names; saw Mr. Caroon go across the road, and then Schnecke threw a stone at him, Carson dodged the stone, and then the report of a pistol was heard by witness. The stone came within a foot of Mr. Caroon's head. Heard Schnecke say "I will kill you," this was just when he threw the stone.

Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

125 Com. vs. Henry House.
118 " John Ryland.
439 " Wm. B. Wilson and Geo. M. Myers.
381 " Jas. Hasbeth, 2 cases.
427 " Joseph Shiverton.
441 " Christian Wilhelm and A. Stine.
388 " Edward Barrett, et al.
390 " Charles Edwards.
384 " P. L. Bradley, 3 cases.
357 " Geo. Penn.
358 " D. Reardon.
251 " Morgan Thomas.
260 " John Hebbing.
99 " R. W. Ramsay.

Music.—We have received from Hoffman, Hale & Co., the publishers, Fifth avenue, a song with piano accompaniment, entitled "I do not love you now." Words and music by J. William Pope, author of "Allegheny," "Sweet Daisies," etc.

Railroad Freights.

We publish below a copy of a memorial sent to the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the names of many of our prominent men of business, who have signed it. The rates of freight charged from Pittsburgh would seem to be in unreasonable relative excess of those charged from centers of trade at the west of us. This disparity is of vital significance—absolutely ruinous to sundry important branches of trade. We trust the railroad authorities will accord to this memorial the consideration to which its great importance entities it. We cannot think that it is either necessary or politic for the company to persist in a course that so thoroughly neutralizes all the advantages of the geographical proximity of Pittsburgh to the seaboard cities:

PITTSBURGH, September 25th, 1869.

To J. Edgar Thompson, President Penna. R. R. Co.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Grain Dealers and Millers, doing business in this city, desire as briefly as possible to set forth a few facts in relation to the trade here, and respectfully ask your prompt and careful consideration of them, and hope for a favorable and early reply. We have always plastered under greater or less disadvantages in consequence of the difference existing between through and local freights, as you are aware, but recently this difference has become so great and rumous that our trade eastward is literally destroyed. There have not been shipped from this city to Philadelphia for the last fifteen months twenty cars of grain. Many of the smalltowns (of one to four thousand inhabitants) throughout Ohio and Indiana, on the lines controlled by you, centering here, ship more grain in a week than we do in months. The reason of this you of course perfectly understand. Columbus has long boasted she could ship to Philadelphia as low (and even lower) than our rate; and the same state of affairs, we presume, applies to places of less importance on that line. Canton, Massilon, Orville, Wooster, Loudonville and Mansfield, on the "Fort Wayne," ship right past us daily to Philadelphia at fair profits, whilst we would ship the same grain, at the local rates, at a direct and heavy loss. We pay from Wooster, (and the other four towns enumerated) in proportion to their distance to Pittsburgh, 21½ cents per 100 lbs., and from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia 30 cents per 100 lbs.,

In all.....51½
Through rate from Wooster to Philadelphia.....32½

Difference.....19 cents per 100 lbs.

Showing a large profit in favor of the western shippers, and how impossible it is to compete with such odds against us. And when we consider the subject in reference to more remote and principal points the facts develop a condition of affairs the tendency of which is to force every house engaged in the trade here to abandon it.

Your local rate from
St. Louis to Pgh is 30cts. per 100lbs., 4th class.
St. Louis to Phila., 60 cts. do. do.
St. Louis to N. Y., 60 cts. do. do.

Or only 5 cents more to Philadelphia and 10 to New York than to Pittsburgh. We do not desire to multiply instances unnecessarily, and those facts already alluded to are sufficient to illustrate.

We ask no change in your rates to this city on the amount consumed here. We merely ask to be put on an exact equality with every point in your western connections, shipping grain over your lines, paying your local rate of consumed here. If we had it to our advantage to forward via Philadelphia, New York, (or points west of these) that we can do so at your through rate from point of shipment—we profitably original business, and to concentrate or identifying the shipment by such means as will be satisfactory to your company. This is just what we ask, no more, no less. And we feel assured that our request is so fair and so reasonable, you will accede to our wants. If you will place us in this position we will at once establish an agency whose interest will be identical with your own, reaching out to every point from which it is possible to draw the trade from rival lines. Next year, with only one dollar extra per ton to your company, we can here, together with many of our more enterprising citizens, have spent a vast amount of money in creating first-class facilities for cheap and rapid handling of grain, in order to establish a grain centre which our geographical position and railroad connections would seem to warrant, and now with the aid from your company which we ask, and which we confidently believe you will cheerfully grant, we will at once enter on a career of prosperity never enjoyed before.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., P. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
Kell & Richard, J. A. Ard,
Mowery & Reed, Bragg, man & Co Bingham,
S. B. Ford & Co., D. E. Gelwicks,
Harbaugh & Co., Bingham & Lang,
Cuppa & Shiras, Wm. Graham,
Mellon & Knox, Jos. McKinney,
Robb & Herron, J. & A. Fairley,
Thos. Collins, W. Welsh & Co.,
Jas. Forsyth & Co., J. S. Liggett & Co.,
Jas. McKay, Wm. Graham & Co.,
M. Jacobs & Harper, Simons, Strain & Co.,
Wash. Lang & Co., Spencer, McKay & Co.,
Wm. Gilmore & Co., J. Snell & Son,
H. Arey Rea, &c.,
Wm. Mahood & Co.,
W. H. Graff & Co.,

Masonic Dedication.

Yesterday, the new Masonic Hall, in Allegheny, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Hon. Richard Vaux, R. W. G. M. of the State, assisted by other Grand Lodge officers. The Hall is located in the second story of the building, in the Diamond, formerly occupied by the First U. P. congregation. It has been remodeled and fitted up with storerooms on the first floor, and on the upper floor a Lodge room and Hall for the Master order. The transformation has been complete, and the new Hall is said to be one of the finest in the State. It is handsomely furnished with all the appurtenances of a comfortable and elegant Lodge, reception and committee rooms, and is a credit to the taste and liberality of the members of the Order. The Hall is owned by four Allegheny Lodges, and is under control of a Board of Trustees, consisting of representatives from each Lodge.

The dedication ceremonies were attended by a large number of the members of the Order, they only being admitted, and were of an interesting character. The affair wound up last night with a banquet at the Rink.

In a New Place.

Major R. H. Long, so well known from his connection with the Wood Sewing Machine, after building up a large trade has passed over that agency and taken up another, in which he will not fail to achieve a similar success to that which marked his career while agent for the "Wood." The Dexter Washing Machine now claims his attention, and the fact that the Major has accepted the agency for it, is an evidence that it is a first-class article, all that is represented, and consequently, certain to become popular. Many a wearied one has hailed the advent of the "Wood" and rejoiced at the aid thus opportunely given, and just as many more will hail with delight the new invention, as a blessed relief from the drudgery and toil of washing day. The Major will be pleased to see any of his former patrons at his new establishment, where the excellencies of this new labor saving machine will be exhibited and satisfactorily explained. A visit and an examination of the "Dexter," at No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous that perfection has at last been reached, and a reliable washing machine produced.

Cheap Goods.

In consequence of the death of the senior partner of the firm of J. M. Furchheid & Co., No. 52 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, the entire mammoth stock of dress goods, dry goods and domestic goods, will be sold, regardless of cost, in order to settle up the business of the firm. The stock is new and complete, consisting in part of silks, black and colored, alpacas, Valencia poplins, Irish poplins, cloths, cloakings, shawls, cassimeres. This sale presents a rare opportunity to purchase goods of a superior quality and of the latest styles, at remarkably low rates. The sale has already commenced and the goods are being sold with a rapidity really astonishing, under the circumstances. We would therefore, advise our lady readers and others in search of cheap goods, or rather good goods at low prices, to call at 52 Sixth street, before it is too late. The entire stock must and will be sold, no matter at what sacrifice, as it is imperative to close up the business with a stock on hand.

Stylish Goods.

Messrs. Gray and Logan, the well known and popular clothiers, have just received a third supply of fashionable and stylish clothing for the winter season. There are none engaged in the trade who have heretofore given more satisfaction to patrons than this favorite firm, which is the secret of the great success which has attended their efforts. Everything offered for sale in their two establishments, 47 Sixth street or 89 Fifth avenue, is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, in material, while the prices cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting. One peculiarity of the goods, aside from the cheapness, consists in the make up, which is always stylish and of the latest patterns. They have on hand a very large assortment of men and boys wear, full suits, including overcoats, to which especial attention is invited. Up town patrons can be accommodated at 89 Fifth avenue, and those in the lower part of the city and Allegheny at the old stand, Sixth street, near Penn. We can heartily commend the firm to the patronage of all.

FASHIONABLE.

The Fall Trade Opened—A Point of Great Attraction — The Prevailing Styles for Winter Introduced.

The ladies always receive with pleasure any gossip pertaining to the fashions. We cannot call this element of their dispositions a moral werkness, but to the contraryit is an outcropping of those good qualities of character which render them so neat and fascinating, so angel-like and so loveable. The lords of creation care for style. They worship Fashion with as much devotion as the girl of sweet sixteen, but they think it is unmanly to acknowledge the fact, and hide their own imaginary weakness in this direction by leveling satire at the follies and frivolities of their dear wives, sisters, cousins and lady friends generally. We should like to have a cynic enter the great representative fashionable furheadquarters of William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, to see the throngs of ladies and misses who are continually passing in and out, and behold their eyes dancing with delight over the many rich and tempting articles of dress, in the way of foreign and domestic furs, made up into so many forms and shapes to grace the form and clad the wearer in luxurious comfort. He would forever after hold his peace on the "idle folly of fashion," and encourage the ladies in manifesting good taste and fostering a love for "the fashions." We single out Fleming & Co's. emporium to help on our argument, because at no other house in the city can such attractions be found to draw together so many ladies. Their stock of furs is the LARGEST, MOST JUDICIOUSLY ASSORTED, and BEST ever opened in any western city, and deserves the large share of attention it enjoys. The richest as well as the ordinary grades are embraced in it, and no visitor can enter the store and retire therefrom without making suitable choice at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. *less than can be obtained elsewhere.* The wholesale department offers proportionally the same advantages to country and city merchants, who will find the stock equal in cheapness, variety and general excellence to any held by the leading furhouses of New York or Philadelphia. This is saying much of a home establishment, but it is warranted by the actual truth, and those who doubt can best assure themselves by visiting 139 Wood street and looking through the stock.

New Goods at an Old House.

The stock of new goods in any establishment is generally hailed with much pleasure by its patrons; but when a large wholesale and retail tobacco house receives an immense invoice of fine imported and domestic cigars, meerschaums and smoking tobacco, the epicures in this line start with unfeigned delight. The house of John Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street (late Hadley) has just made to his already superior stock, and he can now be regarded as clearly leading the trade, both as to quantity and quality. His imported stock is of the finest character, embracing cigars which are worth at wholesale from twenty-five dollars a hundred down to five dollars for same number. We do not know of any other establishment in the city more worthy of patronage than that of Megraw, as Mr. Megraw always strives to lead the trade, and admirably succeeds in his ambition. He is honorable and fair dealing; has constantly on hand an immense and judiciously assorted stock of all goods pertaining to the tobacco line of business, and sells at prices much lower than contemporary houses. Wholesale and retail dealers will consult their own interests by favoring him with a visit before purchasing elsewhere.

Pianos—Organs—Great Stock.

Mellor & Hoene, the great music dealers, have now on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs ever offered in this city, comprising instruments of every design of furniture and of the most beautiful and sympathetic tone. Their prices are lower than any other house in the city, and persons who want the best instruments at the lowest possible prices, should be sure to visit Mellor & Hoene's rooms. Remember the place, 53 Fifth avenue, next door below Masonic Hall.

2

My Solace.

What gem is that so highly wrought?
So truly prized—by thousands sought?
Without which household joys *are not*—
The Dexter Washing Machine.

Who gives me time to rest, to read?
Who fills my purse 'gainst time of need?
Who is to me a friend indeed—
The Dexter Washing Machine.

How could I be a happy wife?
How should I 'scape the toils and strife
That chase us down the hill of life,
Without my Dexter Washing Machine?

R. H. Long, agent, No. 12 Federal street, near the bridge, Allegheny city.

Subscription received for all magazines at publishers prices, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue. Back numbers always on hand.

Remember the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office, when you are hungry.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburns, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathaïron. MWF.

School Books and Sunday School Libraries, at half price, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

The most delicious and tempting viands at the Continental, Fifth avenue.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is easily applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally. wT

There is hardly anything you can ask for in the line of eatables which cannot be obtained at the Continental, Fifth avenue.

Selling at half price, 5,000 rare and valuable works, American and Foreign publications, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

Not Coming.—Father Hyacinthe, in all probability, will not come to Pittsburgh this year, but notwithstanding that fact Liebler will continue to manufacture at his establishment that class of trunks, carpet sacks, valises, &c., and other articles for travelers, which have heretofore gained for his house such a wide spread popularity. An immense and varied assortment is now on hand at the warerooms, 104 Wood street.

Go to the Continental, next door below the Post Office, for a dish of oysters.

Variety.—Lace goods, fancy dress goods, plain and fancy trimmings, and everything in that line, will be found in endless variety at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. The stock is always fresh, and everything purchased at this establishment may be relied upon either for quality, price or style. Ladies cannot do better, in making their purcases, than to stop at 81 Market street.

Business men can save money by saving time, by dropping into the Continental Cafe and the goods are being sold with a rapidity really astonishing, under the circumstances. We would therefore, advise our lady readers and others in search of cheap goods, or rather good goods at low prices, to call at 52 Sixth street, before it is too late. The entire stock must and will be sold, no matter at what sacrifice, as it is imperative to close up the business with a stock on hand.

Gas-Light.

Whosoever shows us how we may avoid pain, adds to our happiness, and is thus a benefactor of mankind. There are few little things that have given men more pain than toothache, and the time is not long gone by when the only relief to be had for it, was in submitting to a butchering operation, more painful than the evil to be remedied. Thanks to the age of progress in which we live, all *that* is past, and now, if a man's tooth ache, he may have it drawn without pain —nay, so as to be almost a pleasure, by the aid of that wonderful invention, Laughing Gas. Laughing Gas, like all other great inventions, has its enemies. They are those whose ignorance incapacitates them for the manufacture and profession by leveling satire at the follies and frivolities of their dear wives, sisters, cousins and lady friends generally. We should like to have a cynic enter the great representative fashionable furheadquarters of William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, to see the throngs of ladies and misses who are continually passing in and out, and behold their eyes dancing with delight over the many rich and tempting articles of dress, in the way of foreign and domestic furs, made up into so many forms and shapes to grace the form and clad the wearer in luxurious comfort. He would forever after hold his peace on the "idle folly of fashion," and encourage the ladies in manifesting good taste and fostering a love for "the fashions." We single out Fleming & Co's. emporium to help on our argument, because at no other house in the city can such attractions be found to draw together so many ladies. Their stock of furs is the LARGEST, MOST JUDICIOUSLY ASSORTED, and BEST ever opened in any western city, and deserves the large share of attention it enjoys. The richest as well as the ordinary grades are embraced in it, and no visitor can enter the store and retire therefrom without making suitable choice at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. *less than can be obtained elsewhere.* The wholesale department offers proportionally the same advantages to country and city merchants, who will find the stock equal in cheapness, variety and general excellence to any held by the leading furhouses of New York or Philadelphia. This is saying much of a home establishment, but it is warranted by the actual truth, and those who doubt can best assure themselves by visiting 139 Wood street and looking through the stock.

New Goods at an Old House.

The stock of new goods in any establishment is generally hailed with much pleasure by its patrons; but when a large wholesale and retail tobacco house receives an immense invoice of fine imported and domestic cigars, meerschaums and smoking tobacco, the epicures in this line start with unfeigned delight. The house of John Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street (late Hadley) has just made to his already superior stock, and he can now be regarded as clearly leading the trade, both as to quantity and quality. His imported stock is of the finest character, embracing cigars which are worth at wholesale from twenty-five dollars a hundred down to five dollars for same number. We do not know of any other establishment in the city more worthy of patronage than that of Megraw, as Mr. Megraw always strives to lead the trade, and admirably succeeds in his ambition. He is honorable and fair dealing; has constantly on hand an immense and judiciously assorted stock of all goods pertaining to the tobacco line of business, and sells at prices much lower than contemporary houses. Wholesale and retail dealers will consult their own interests by favoring him with a visit before purchasing elsewhere.

Pianos—Organs—Great Stock.

Mellor & Hoene, the great music dealers, have now on hand the largest stock of Pianos and Organs ever offered in this city, comprising instruments of every design of furniture and of the most beautiful and sympathetic tone. Their prices are lower than any other house in the city, and persons who want the best instruments at the lowest possible prices, should be sure to visit Mellor & Hoene's rooms. Remember the place, 53 Fifth avenue, next door below Masonic Hall.

2

My Solace.

What gem is that so highly wrought?
So truly prized—by thousands sought?
Without which household joys *are not*—
The Dexter Washing Machine.

Who gives me time to rest, to read?
Who fills my purse 'gainst time of need?
Who is to me a friend indeed—
The Dexter Washing Machine.

How could I be a happy wife?
How should I 'scape the toils and strife
That chase us down the hill of life,
Without my Dexter Washing Machine?

R. H. Long, agent, No. 12 Federal street, near the bridge, Allegheny city.

Subscription received for all magazines at publishers prices, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue. Back numbers always on hand.

Remember the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office, when you are hungry.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Open Denny's Alley, from Tunnel to Chatham Street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Denny's alley, from Tunnel to Chatham street, twenty feet in width, and to appraise damages and assess benefits thereby, to Peter Phelan, Fourth ward, James Irwin, Second ward, A. M. Chatham, Seventh ward, in accordance with an Act of Ass embly, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JOHN GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct27

AN ORDINANCE
Changing the Names of Wylie street, Wylie Street Extension and Duncan Street, and Greensburg Pike and Penn street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Wylie street, Wylie street extension and Duncan street, be changed to Wylie avenue; and that Penn street, from Wylie avenue to Ferry street be changed to Penn avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JOHN GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct27

AN ORDINANCE
Establishing the Line between the Tenth and Twelfth wards.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh,* in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the line between the Tenth and Twelfth wards be the old line between the old Fifth and Ninth wards.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JOHN GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct27

AN ORDINANCE
Changing the Grade of Duncan's reet from Green to Devilliers street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the grade of Duncan's street be changed to make a uniform grade from Green to Devilliers.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JOHN GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct27

AN ORDINANCE
For Construction of a Plank Walk on North side of Greensburg Turnpike.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a plank walk on the north side of the Greensburg Turnpike, from Negley avenue to Negley street, and to make and enter into contracts with the Assembly and City Ordinances providing therefor.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JOHN GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct27

AN ORDINANCE
Opening Mittenberger Alley from Sixth Avenue to Strawberry Alley.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to survey and open Mittenberger alley, from Sixth avenue to Strawberry alley, a width of twenty feet (20 feet); and to award damages and assess benefits thereby, to Jacob Mittenberger, James Parke, James Kelley and Edward H. Watson are hereby appointed in accordance with the Act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils,